10 FEB. 1928

INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such competition.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAHA M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL XVI NO 35— BOMBAY FRIDAY FEBRUARY 10 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R.S.I.A. SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

E. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
11 Feb.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@† ..		10,602
24 ,,	CHINA† ..		7,552
31 ,,	RANPURA ..		16 601
7 Apr.	MOOLTAN† ..		20 847
14 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
21 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
28 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 May,	MALOJA† ..		20 837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
19 ,,	MOREA* ..		10,953
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
2 June	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA† ..	16,088
9 ,,	MACEDONIA.		11,120
16 ,,	MALWA* ..		10 986
23 ,,	CHINA ..		7,953
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA†	16,572
7 July	MANTUA ..		10,946
14 ,,	RANPURA* ..		16,591
21 ,,	MOREA ..		10,953
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518

@To Marseilles only.

† Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

‡ 1st Saloon only.

EXTRA SAILING OF S. S. CHINA AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED RATES:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80. B. £70. C. £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72 B. £62, C. £56.
2nd Saloon to London A. £54 B. £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50. B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. MACEDONIA", on the 2nd June, 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for single berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
15th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441
14th June	MANORA ..	7,883

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1928		
23rd Feb.	DELTA ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan
29th March	NALDERA ..	Colombo and Australia
26th April.	NARKUNDA ..	Colombo, and Australia.
24th May	MULTAN ..	Colombo and Australia
7th June	RAWALPINDI	Colombo Straits, China & Japan
5th July	RAJPUTANA ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS. CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928			
10th Feb.	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
11th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvie.
13th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
15th ,,	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
15th ,,	KARAPARA..	East & South Africa.
22nd ,,	ZELORA ..	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Awa Maru ..	6028	2 Feb.	14 Feb.
Tamatsu Maru ..	4646	8 ,,	18 ,,
Malacca Maru ..	5374	15 ,,	29 ,,
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	20 ,,	4 Mar.
Osaka Maru ..	3741	25 ,,	8 ,,
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	1 March	15 ,,
Tasmania Maru..	4105	7 ,,	18 ,,
Moji Maru ..	3757	18 ,,	29 ,,

*Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shunko Maru ..	27th Jan.	12th Feb.
Taizan Maru ..	13th Feb.	20th ,,
Sumagra Maru..	12th ,,	23rd ,,
Ichiyo Maru ..	14th ,,	25th ,,
TsurushimaMaru	15th ,,	29th ,,
Honolulu Maru ..	24th ,,	7th Mar.
Shingo Maru ..	27th ,,	10th ,,
ndo Maru ..	1st Mar.	15th ,,
hinnoh Maru ..	13th ,,	26th ,,

For Particulars apply to:—
CH. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Shath Virjlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clients at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our clients instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—

THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add.: "COMEALONG."
Tel Nos: 22044-24241.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager

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Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
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3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

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	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8.	Rs. 4.	Rs. 7

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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

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Address .....
Register No. .....
Date of paper .....
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SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy "Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Re. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

o other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR
Satara City

THE

EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern-Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several New attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the :—

SECRETARIES, Bombay

THE

BOMBAY LIFE

ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
(Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents

For Particulars please write to—
S. B. CARDMASTER.
Manager,
73-75, Apollo Street, Bombay.

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO, of Ranipet writes :—

"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS..... I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to :—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)
Bombay Office Kalbadevi Road

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. FORT, BOMBAY.
Branches :—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCE :

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

Dr. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., Ph. D.
Managing Director

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES.	1924 Rs. 2,37,34,000	
	1925 Rs. 2,96,42,000	Increase Rs. 59,08,000
	1926 Rs. 3,91,39,000	Increase Rs. 94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,38,80,000.
THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,06,30,000 per annum.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:—
Mr. H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay or to any of the Company's Offices.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'Ali Street, Mazagon, Bombay

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot ?
Do you wish to save your Property and Land ?

THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,

Agents for various big Insurance Companies,
137, Canning Street, - : - CALCUTTA. Phone No. 56

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Ltd

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No. Capitalists.
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your **WANTS** here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED for the D. A. V. High School, Lahore, a BACHELOR OF COMMERCE or a qualified COMMERCIAL TEACHER strong in Shorthand typing, correspondence, precis and if possible in Accountancy and Banking. Pay up to Rs. 100/- according to qualifications. Apply stating age, experience with copies of testimonials to the SECRETARY, D. A. V. College, Managing Committee, Lahore.
A 29921

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT for a big group of Bombay Mills. Apply with testimonials and terms to Box No. 2095, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 29897

WANTED—An experienced hand of about 40 years of age, capable to manage an Estate. Pay Rs. 75/-. P. M. Apply to Box No. 2098 Advt. Dept. Bombay Chronicle."
A R 712

WANTED—A MAHOMEDAN GRADUATE B. A. B. T., TEACHER for a High School. Second Language Persian. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 2094 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
A R 704

WANTED—PERSONS to start their own Business with a Capital of Rs 20 and earn a good profit by our 25 valuable and secret Business Schemes. Is a good chance to be an independent Businessman than to serve. Send Rs. 2/8 to Messrs E. N. ENGINEER AND CO. Post Box 988, Bombay.
A R 711

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS choicest dessert apples, pears, hazelnut Rs. 5-8 each., 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 1? each Prices Postage included. DAR BROS. Srinagar, Kashmir.
F R22108

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

GOOD OFFICES at Bible House, 170, Hornby Road, for letting. Rents Rs. 50/-, Rs. 100/-, and Rs 180/-. Lift, Electric Light, Fans and Modern conveniences. Early application should be made to SECRETARY, Ground floor.
C R 708

QUETTA PICTURE PALACE TO LET—Offers invited to lease out the above now known as the OPERA HOUSE of Quetta available from 15th May, 1928. Theatre centrally situated midway cantonment and civil limits. Well furnished suitable both for Cinema and Theatrical performances. For further particulars apply to the owner. KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL SATTAR, QUETTA.
C R688

FOR SALE.

KAKOMI DURRIES.

Infinitely superior to the Bazaar made article. Will last for years. In shades to suit your furnishing scheme. From As. 2|3|- per square yard. Particulars on request.

KAKOMI SERVANTS CLOTHING.

Make your Servants Clothing of Kakomi Drill, or let us make them for you. You get better service from Kakomi Materials. Coloured Drills from As. 10|- per yard. Ready made clothing. Achkans from Rs. 4|2|- each. Pyjamas from Rs. 1|12|- per pair, made from White Drill.

KAKOMI BED LINEN.

Our bed linen is noted for its remarkable wearing qualities. We specialize in Sheets, Pillow Cases, Counterpanes, and Mattress Cloths and shall be pleased to send samples and prices on request.

KAKOMI TABLE LINEN.

Can be depended on for many years reliable service. Table Cloths in four patterns. Size from 2 yards by 2 yards. Prices from Rs. 3|6|- Serviettes to match. Size 24" x 24" Rs. 4|8|- per doz. The best value in India. Send for samples.

KAKOMI STRIPED SHIRTINGS.

Will give every satisfaction in wash and wear. In mauve blue and black stripes. 31" wide As. 9|6 per yard. Patterns on request.

KAKOMI PYJAMAS.

For service and comfort. White Twill Rs. 4|12|- per Suit, Rs. 28|- per half dozen. Striped Twill Rs. 5|12|- per Suit; Rs. 34|- per half dozen. Send for prices and samples of the full range of materials.

KAKOMI KHAKI SHORTS.

Extraordinary value. Made to measure with side pockets and belt loops (brace buttons if required). Waist up to 36" — from Rs. 3|6|- per pair.

For full particulars and prices of all Kakomi Manufactures write to:—
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., CAWNPORE.
K. 1.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.

PREMIER INDIAN HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR ST., CALCUTTA.

Special Arrangements for Larger Accommodation During Winter Season.

CHARGES:—Rs 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available).
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL.'

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

RS. 500—CASH PRIZES.—Solve our easy X words and win Rs. 300 1st prize; Rs. 150 2nd prize; and Rs. 50 (awarded to sender of the largest number of entries). Present competition closes on 6th March 1928. Results announced on 13th March. Entrance Fees—1st Entry Rupee one; subsequent entries annas twelve each. For Pamphlets write to:—EVERYMANS X WORD COMPETITION, CHIRALA, M. AND S. M. RLY.
T R 713

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING.
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SALE OF SCRAP.

1. The undersigned will receive sealed tenders on Railway's authorized form (Price of form Rupee (1) One only per copy) at his Office up to 12 hours on 21st February, 1928, for the purchase of the following Wood Scrap:—

50 tons Wood Scrap at Bhopal.
170 tons Wood Scrap at Baran.
640 tons Wood Scrap at Salpura.
40 tons Wood Scrap at Guna.
40 tons Wood Scrap at Jhansi.
130 tons Wood Scrap at Agra (Bolanganj).

2. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by a Cash payment equal to 8 per cent. of the amount of tender subject to the maximum of Rs. 1,000.

3. The tenders must be addressed to the undersigned in person and the cover endorsed "Tender for the purchase of Wood Scrap."

4. For further particulars and tender forms apply to DIVISIONAL ENGINEER, G. I. P. Railway, Jhansi.

W. H. BROCKLEHURST,
Divisional Engineer,
G. I. P. Railway, Jhansi

Dated Jhansi,
The 6th February, 1928.
29915

NOTICE

WE cordially invite the Public to inspect our STALLS at the English village and Hunnur Nagar (Indian village) at the 5H FETE. See our ALL WOOL "RAYOLA" Lohies, Rumals, Rugs, Blankets and Suitings.

Also a special line of Knitting Wool, ranging from Rs. 2-13-6 to Rs. 4-3-6 per lb.

GUARANTEED ALL WOOL.

5 per cent. of the sale proceeds will be paid to the 5H Fund.

THE RAYMOND WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.
Agents, E. D. Sassoon & Co. Ltd.,
BOMBAY.
29913

TENDERS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the following works and supplies for the year 1928-29, viz.:

(1) Annual Repairs and Petty Works A to D Wards,
(2) Annual Repairs and Petty Works E to G Wards including Bandra Slaughter Houses and Kurla Deonar Buildings,
(3) Annual Repairs and Petty Works (Drainage Branch),
(4) Colouring and Whitewashing to Municipal Buildings,
(5) Supply of Materials,

will be received not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.) on FRIDAY, the 17th February, 1928.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to anyone deputed to receive them on payment of a deposit of Rs. 5 (non-returnable) by the Undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
2997[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES

(Notice convening the Extraordinary General Meetings of the Company for passing the Special Resolution for amending the Articles of Association of the Company).

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 20th day of February, 1928, at 3-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the subjoined Resolution as an Extraordinary Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

"That the Articles of Association of the Company be and they are hereby altered in the manner following:—

1. At the end of Article 80, the following words shall be added:—
"but exclusive of the Mortgage Director or the Debenture Director (if any)."
2. In Article 81, after the words "a Director of the Company" in the first line thereof, the following words shall be added:—
"other than the Mortgage Director or the Debenture Director."
and after the words "a Director" in the third line thereof the following words shall be added:—
"Inclusive of the Director Ex-Officio and the Mortgage Director or the Debenture Director (if any)".
3. After Article 83, the following Article and marginal Heading shall be added:—

MORTGAGE OR DEBENTURE DIRECTOR.

83A If and when the Company shall create a mortgage on its property, the Mortgagee or Mortgagees to whom such property shall be mortgaged, or if and when debentures of the Company shall be issued, the holders of such debentures shall have the right to appoint and nominate and from time to time remove and reappoint a Director or Directors, in accordance with the provisions of the Deed creating such Mortgage or the Trust Deed securing the said Debentures, as the case may be, The Director appointed under this Article is herein referred to as the "Mortgage Director" or the "Debenture Director" as the case may be, and the term "Mortgage Director" or "Debenture Director" means the Director for the time being in office under this article, and he shall have all rights and privileges of any ordinary Director of the Company except in so far as is otherwise provided for herein or by the Deed creating the Mortgage or the Trust Deed securing the Debentures as the case may be.

4. In Article 86, after the words "Directors" in the first line thereof, the following words shall be added:—
"other than the Mortgagor Directors or the Debenture Directors."
5. In Article 87, after the words "except the Director 'ex-officio'" in line 3 thereof, the following words shall be added:—
"and except the Mortgage Director or the Debenture Director (if any)."
6. In Article 94, after the word "he" in each of the clauses a, d, and f, the following words shall be added:—
"not being the Mortgage Director or the Debenture Director."
7. In Article 95, after the words "Director ex-officio," the following words shall be added:—
"and except the Mortgage Director or the Debenture Director (if any)."
8. At the end of the Article 105, the following words shall be added:—
"Provided always that the Mortgage Directors or the Debenture Directors (if any) shall have such rights of voting as may have been provided for by the Deed creating the Mortgage or the Trust Deed securing the Debentures as the case may be."

Should the above resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such Meeting will be held on MONDAY, the 27th day of February, 1928, at the same time and place for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, confirming such Resolution as Special Resolution accordingly.

By Order of the Board,
RAGAVJEE MAGANLAL & CO.,
Agents.
Dated at Bombay this 19th day of January, 1928.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office No. 19, Bank Street, Fort, on MONDAY, 20th February, 1928, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business.

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1927.
II.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
III.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
IV.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 15th to WEDNESDAY, 29th February, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
RAGAVJEE MAGANLAL & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th February, 1928.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY No. 148 of 1928 (as amended).

Re: VALLABHDAS KHERAJ and MATHURADAS VALLABHDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, carrying on business at Duncan Road, under the name and style of Vallabhdas Kheraj as Flour Merchants and residing at Carpenter Street: ..... Adjudged Insolvents

Ex parte. Messrs. LILARAM GORDHANDAS, a firm .... Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed VALLABHDAS KHERAJ and MATHURADAS VALLABHDAS have been duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 7th day of February, 1928.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
29922

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 10th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the Head Police Office, opposite the Crawford Market.

A lot of old arms and ammunition consisting of daggers, spears, rifles, guns, automatic pistols, revolvers, cartridges, swords, bayonets, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Fine Illustrations Free.

The approach to the human understanding is surer and quicker through the eye by means of pictures, than through the use of words. Pictures tell the whole story at once—the same to all. Words have to be studied before a mental picture is formed. Used in connection with words the picture, like a beam from a searchlight, illuminates the idea it is desired to bring out.

As a special inducement all prospective advertisers will be supplied with free illustrations by our

Advertisers Service Bureau.

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MUTTON STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Hasan Baxi and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Ebrahimji Moosaji Sardaria, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Bai Sukanbai, widow of Moosaji Thaverbhai and Mahomedally Moosaji Thaverbhai the Mortgagors in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 12th April 1921 and Further Charge dated 17th August 1925 respectively made between the Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property on FRIDAY, the 10th February 1928 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Quit and Ground Rent tenure situate at Mutton Street in the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-five square yards or thereabouts and situate within the registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No 2880 New No. 9885, Old Survey No. 2801, New Survey No. 4248 C. Cadestral Survey No. 4197 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7110 Street No. 85-87.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Hasan Baxi and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at 23-25, Humam Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE
Capitol
TO-NIGHT ONLY at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
IVOR NOVELLO
In The Sensational Photo-play
THE RAT
WITH
Full Chorus from "Folies Bergere"
FROM TO-MORROW
THE ENTRANCING WALTZ ROMANCE
inspired by
The world famous melody
OF
JOHANN STRAUSS
A Glorious Glittering Joyous Photo-play
THE
BLUE DANUBE
A story of pre-war Vienna City of love and laughter—of dreamy waltz tunes—dancing feet—laughing girls.
SUMPTUOUS SETTINGS CABARET WONDERS
featuring the VIENNESE BEAUTY
LYA MARA.

Starring First National's Latest Star
BILLIE DOVE.
Pathe Super Gazette.
TIME:—6-15, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Universal Picture House
CINEMA PRECIOUS — Lamington Road)
Presents TO-DAY and during THIS WEEK
Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
THE UNIVERSAL SPECIAL JEWEL
The Irresistible Lover
Featuring
NORMAN KERRY and LOIS MORAN.

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To-morrow Grand Opening OF A **Marvellous Picture**

Commencing from 11th February 1928

MADAN Co.'s MASTERPIECE PRODUCTION

A Gorgeous Roll of 12,000 Feet.

JAIDEO WELL-KNOWN **SAINT** OF **BENGAL**

Featuring

Miss KOOPER

Supported by

Madan's Well-known Staff.

Excellent Photography, Beautiful Scenery, Grand settings and Attractive Plot.

A picture which was shown in Calcutta for 23 Weeks continuously—what more you want ?

JAIDEO OF BENGAL MEANS NARSINH MEHTA OF GUJARAT.

See the life and morals of this Great Saint !-!-!-!-!

Story based on Religiovs principles and worth seeing a picture with family.

DON'T MISS TO-MORROW.

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 9.

Tamaku Maru, Hirooka, Calcutta.
Ichiyo Maru, Ayama, Calcutta.
Vinga, Dahl, Batoum.
Circassia, Coldwell, Liverpool.
C|Nagpur, Rae, Liverpool.
Barpeta, Strachen, Busreh.
Roath, Cornegliars, Port Said.
Chakla, Betaugh, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 10.

Tana, Jouness, Calcutta.
Clan Kaith, Haynes, Calicut.
Arabia, Ferrara, Genoa via Kargahi.
Varela, Hulls, Busreh.
Nurmalal, Martin, Java via Coast Ports.
Chaulbury, Crosby, Hamburg.
Ascot, Godfrey, Rangoon.

LOADING.

Feb. 9.

Steamer Ginseppe D'Ali for Genoa.
Steamer British Sailor for Abadan.
Steamer Nestlea for Hull.
Steamer Circassia for Liverpool.

S. S. Tamatsu Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Tamatsu Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Vinga:—The S. O. Coy.'s steamer Vinga, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S. S. Circassia:—The Graham T. Coy.'s steamer Circassia, arrived in harbour yesteray from Liverpool, with a general cargo and 10 passengers.

S. S. C|Nagpur:—The K. N. Coy.'s steamer City of Nagpur, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and 69 passengers.

S. S. Barpeta:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Barpeta, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Roath:—The steamer Roath, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said, with ballast.

S. S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Chakla arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Ichiyo Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Ichiyo Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Tana:—The Graham T. Coy.'s steamer Tana, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Clan Keith:—The J. F. Coy.'s steamer Clan Keith, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calicut, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Arabia:—The M. Italiana, steamer Arabia, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Genoa via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Varela:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Varela, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Nurmahal:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Nurmahal will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Java via Coast Ports, with a general cargo.

S. S. Charlbury:—The L. Edward Ltd., steamer Charlbury, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S. S. Ascot:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Ascot, will sail to-day from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

The P. and O. S. N. Coy's English Mail steamer Rajputana, is expected to arrive here to-morrow at about 6 a.m. from London, with the outward mails of the 26th ultimo, a general cargo and 258 passengers.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 9.

S. S. Rawalpindi for London:—4 bdles goat skins, A Shustry; 15 bales goat skins and 5 bales sheep skins, East India Heds and Tanneries; 30 bales cow hides, East India Heds and Tanneries; 21 bales cow hides, M L Ladha; 30 bales cow hides, A H L Tharia; 43 bales cow hides, P Hassam; 16 bdles fox skins and 7 bdles jackal skins, H A M Sawal; 14 bales jackal skins, K B H Karimbaksh and Co; 12 bdles fox skins, Grindlay and Co; 2 bdles carpets, H A Aminoff; 8 bdles carpets, F Hajioff; 12 bales carpets, Cox and King Ltd; 2 cases cotton prints, Cox and King Ltd; 16 bales lamb skins, Cox and King Ltd; 97 cases bristles, A W S Wisl and Co; 3 cases mica asplits, M M and Co; 4 pots Rosa Oil, E Virjee; 4 cases Condiments, G L Sutaria and Co; 1 ton metal ingots, F Khan; 8 bales cotton rugs, B Mahasukaram; 10 bdles Fleross, Tamboli and Co; 2 bdles Fox skins, H A Aminoff; 9 bales Sheep skins, and 8 bales buffalo calf heads, and 3 bales cow hair heads, A H L Tharia; 3 bales buffalo heads, M A Ladha; 100 ewts deer horns, A H L Tharia; 3 bdles fox skins, H A Ebrahimoff; 3 bdles fox skins, Grindlay and Co.

For Marseilles:—130 ewts mustard seed, Tamboli and Co; 26 ewts cashew nuts, E Daus and Co.

S. S. Raveasworth for Dunkirk:—220 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Circassia for Glasgow:—3,000 ewts L Seed Oil Cakes and 1,000 Groundnut Oil cakes, Moosabhoy and Co.

S. S. Manora for London:—3,750 ewts Linseed oil cakes S Bannister and Co;

For Ghent:—220 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co.

S. S. Charlbury for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton, Kottak and Co.

For Antwerp:—330 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S. S. C|Nagpur for Liverpool:—1,000 ewts myrabollams, K Megbjee and Co; 2,000 Gronudnut oil cakes, S Bannister and Co; 51 D|s Castor oil cakes, M C Ghia and Co; 375 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Ltd; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co; 1,000 ewts myrabollams, J Mulchand and Co; 8,000 Groundnuts, Volkart Bros; 1,000 tons manganese ore, J Finlay and Co; 4,000 ewts Groundnut oil cakes, Moosabhoy and Co.

For Glasgow:—51 D|S Castor oil, M C Ghia and Co.

S. S. Hoogkerk for Antwerp:—500 ewts Groundnut oil cakes, S Bannister and Co; 900 ewts crushed bones, S Bannister and Co.

For Hamburg:—22 ewts Groundnut oil cakes, N V Velmohmed; 100 ewts Gum Shiraz, and 105 ewts Gum Kadaya, Tamboli and Co; 110 bales cotton, Textile Products Ltd.

HOPE AND FEAR OF COTTON

MESSRS. VURDHMAN AND CO.'S VIEWS

BOMBAY, Feb. 9.

AMERICA.

In the last week cotton has exhibited a somewhat firmer undertone due to rather sold out condition and some delay in new crop preparation imposed by continuance of dry climatic conditions in parts of Western Sections, resulted in a net rise of 45 points in New York July Contracts. A recovery of about 72 points from the lowest level has been registered in the face of unfavourable factors surrounding the old crop with spot demand virtually stagnant and an unsettled condition with unsatisfactory off-take prevailing in the goods markets.

If precedent furnishes a guide for attempting an excursion into the puzzling situation in cotton, we are gradually approaching the time when the market will come more and more under the influence of the New season. So far as the old crop conditions are concerned the position is as obscure as ever. We still have the conflict between technical and fundamental factors. We have a small crop and large proportion of available tenderable qualities, a portion of which, however, is hedged as holders found a less eager market for the higher grades.

We need a fairly large crop of about 15 million bales next season, a promise of which is entertained at present, on a possibility of material increase of the acreage and comparatively large sales of fertilizers. While on the other side weevil damage and probable unfavourable climatic developments sometime in the growing period is viewed to result in a strong buying movement. Thus between hope and fear the market has mostly discounted bearish factors and a stage has been reached when selling pressure is expected to die away on increased buying either for investment purposes or actual consumption needs.

In our opinion, the prospects for the immediate future favour to an irregular broad trading market. Bad weather could easily create a strong buying movement breaking the present deadlock. We believe the time has come to begin buying scale down.

BOMBAY:

Broach April-May delivery has recorded a rise of Rs. 3 over the week on buying by operators and option dealers. Trading in distant deliveries for Broach, Bengal and Oomra hedge contracts commenced during the week at a small premiums over near positions.

It is generally believed in well informed circles that it will be impossible to keep up relative steadiness of local prices in the absence of actual demand. This belief is encouraging straddle purchases of Americans against sales in the local market While the technical situation continues unhealthy and stocks are steadily increasing, a belief is gaining ground that present prices are not far from the bottom. Sellers have adopted a cautious policy and are inclined to cover a portion of their short interest with a view to replace on stronger markets. There had been some buying of speculative nature on a reaction theory.

Export demand from Europe and Japan continues restrictel and mills are buying hand to mouth for urgent needs.

In view of the existence of considerable short interest in the forward market and of potential export demand, we believe short side dangerous at present level and advice scalping business until demand for actual cotton broadens.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co.)

Bombay, Feb. 9.

Since we wrote a week ago the nett changes in the American Futures market have been as follows.

	May.	July.	Decr.
New York 1|2|28	17.36	17.37	17.15
New York 8|2|28	17.80	17.82	17.58
	plus.44	plus.45	plus.43

	May.	July.	Jany.
Liverpool 1|2|28	9.35	9.30	9.06
Liverpool 8|2|28	9.31	9.28	9.11
	—.04	—.02	plus.05

Since the beginning of this week the market has displayed a much better tone and it would appear as if most of the old long interest has been liquidated. The lower level of price is again attracting the attention of consumers. The consumption was heavy for the first four months of the season, it then declined owing to the high price level and it is now suggested and we think reasonably that the lower price will again attract mome demand.

At this time of the year it is difficult to take a long view of the market as the acreage to be placed under cotton in America this Spring will be largely affected by the price level. In the meantime therefore we advise purchases in easy markets and sales on advances. To those of our clients who prefer to take a long view recommend the constructive side of the market as American cotton around nine pence per lb. appears reasonably attractive.

The local market has fluctuated with Home advices. Trade reports in the Far East continue poor and there is little sign of improvement locally. This to some extent can be attributed to the fact that local speculators for many months past have consistently maintained Indian cotton prices at too high a parity as compared with other growths. Much of our export business this season was only made possible by Exporters taking a view of the market and waiting until prices here came within reach of their selling price. Now that the decline appears to be over Exporters will probably adopt different tactics a good export business will only be possible when the parity of Broach and other better grades is on a more reasonable level. The Broach crop has now commenced to move (Gins will soon be working) and practically none of this cotton has been sold to consumers. Holding the views we do the only local contract of which we can advise purchase is Oomra preferably for May. This contract is on a reasonable parity with other growths and by the month of May it is anticipated the supply of tenderable cotton will be very limited.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 8.

	£
Chartered Bank of India A & C.	21-3|4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	131-1|2
P. & O Banking Corporation	9-1|2
National Bank	52-1|2
Eastern Bank	6-5|8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	88-1|2
Conversion Loan	76-3|4
Indian Loan 5-1|2 p.c.	101-1|2
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 p.c.	56
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	60-5|8
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan	70-3|8
Consols	55
War Loan 5 p.c.	101-3|4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	93-7|8

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb. 8.

Demand Bills	486.81

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 8.

	£
Copper English best Selected	66-1|8
Copper Braziers	76
Yellow Metal	65
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	22-1|4
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	13
Tin English Ingots	236

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 8.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Calcutta:—
Feb.|March per cwt. 14|1-1|2.
July|Sept. per cwt. 14|4-1|2.
C and F Bombay:—
July|Sept. per cwt. 14|5-1|2.
C and F Karachi:—
July|Sept. per cwt. 14|6-1|4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 8.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. spot: Sellers 1|6.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 8.

Cottonseed, Bombay: —
Feb.|March shipment sellers £8-15-0.
Casterseed, Bombay.—
Feb|March shipment sellers £17-10-0.
Rapeseed, Toria ton:—

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Feb. 8.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) spot: 14-13|16.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 9th February 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.548 inches (2.5 below normal).

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.878 inches (0.7 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. 0.35 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 69.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 64.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 82.0 deg. (0.1 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 65.5 deg. (2.4 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 77 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous 65 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E S E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 106 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10).

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

Castorseed May opened Rs. 49/6 Highest. Castorseed Lowest Rs. 48/14 closed Rs. 49/5.

Castorseed May opened Rs. 49/6 Lowest Rs. 48/14 closed Rs. 49/5.

Groundnuts February opened Rs. 57/1. closed Rs. 57/2.

Groundnuts March opened Rs. 59/2 closed Rs. 58/15.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

BOMBAY. Feb. 8.

On Wednesday the 8th February 1928 tenders to the amout of £60,000 at 1sh. 6d. were received and accepted. £500,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 15th February 1928 on the same conditions as previously announced.

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 8.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Feb.|March shipment sellers £17-5-0.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
April|May shipment sellers £17-3-9
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
Jan|Feb. shipment Hull paid £15-0-0
Linseed Bombay:—
Feb.|March shipment sellers £17-16-3.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 8.

Rozario Santa Fe per 64 lb:—
Afloat sellers 47.
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb:—
Feb.|March shipment sellers 46|9
Wheat South Australian.
Afloat to Hull paid 47|9.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—
May|June shipment buyers 49|6

DEATH FROM BURNS

Dharma Soma (25), a carpenter, employed in the Workshop at Matunga, G. I. P. Railway, was working in a railway wagon on Sunday last, when suddenly the wagon was ablaze. Dharma's dhoti caught fire, and he raised an alarm. First-aid was given to him. He was subsequently removed to K. E. M. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries on Thursday.

WORKSHOP BURGLED

Mr. T. J. Khambatta, Foreman, Messrs. T. R. Pratt and Co., reports to the police that he locked the workshop situate at Love Grove on Tuesday at 6 p.m. Next day when he opened the doors, he found motor accessories valued at Rs. 749 missing. Police enquiries show that the thieves had effected an entrance by breaking open a side-window.

THE

Bombay Chronicle

is the oldest national English daily newspaper in Western India.

It has stood the test of time.

Let it introduce your merchandise or service to the nation.

STATEMENTS IN REPORT RESULT IN COURT CASE.

ALLEGATIONS OF CRIMINAL INTIMACY AGAINST AGED DOCTOR

The first of the two cases filed by Shevantibai Kondiba Salve, an Indian Christian woman, employed as a care-taker in the Byramji Jijeebhoy Home at Matunga and Dr. A. D. Contractor, Superintendent of the same Home, respectivery, against Mr. R. P. Masani, Manager, (Branches) the Central Bank of India, Limited, and Joint Hony. Secretary to the Committee of the Home, charging him with defamation, came up for hearing before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Wednesday evening.

Mr. P. N. Godinho conducted the prosecution on behalf of Shevantibai, while Mr. C. N. Kanuga defended the accused.

The allegation against the accused was that he defamed the complainant in a report he made to the Committee.

The complainant in the course of her evidence deposed that she had been employed as a care-taker in the Byramji Jijeebhoy Home and her services were terminated in June last. One day Dr. Contractor showed her a typed paper in which, he told her, the accused had alleged that there was criminal intimacy between her and Dr. Contractor.

Cross-examined, the complainant stated that she was married six years ago. Her husband was at Ahmednagar. She lived with him for only a year and then left him because he had kept a mistress.

The Court inquired whether the accused pleaded justification.

Mr. Kanuga said that the intention of his client at present was to plead good faith and not justification. His client made the allegations in the interests of the Home and those allegations were based on the statements recorded by him from persons in the Home.

ALLEGATIONS DENIED.

Further cross-examined, the complainant said that an inquiry committee was appointed to inquire into the conduct of Dr. Contractor just before he went on leave. She did not know whether Mr. Masani had recorded the statements of the girls in the Home. Dr. Contractor never slapped witness for retiring before the children did so. He had only scolded her. On being questioned about the several statements made by the inmates of the Home regarding the alleged intimacy of Dr. Contractor with her, the complainant vehemently denied the correctness of the statements. She denied that Mithibai, the daughter of Dr. Contractor, had created a scene on one occasion because the latter was found in her room.

Dr. Contractor examined said that he was an L.M.&S. and was a doctor of 40 years' standing. He was nearly 70 years old. He was in the Bombay Municipal service for 20 years and was employed in the Palitana State after retirement. He was appointed Superintendent of the Home in 1922 and he resigned in August, 1927. There were no complaints against him during the period.

Further hearing was then adjourned to Monday.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

UNFAVOURABLE LIVERPOOL CABLES INFLUENCED SCATTERED SELLING—DROUGHT CONTINUES—TRADE BUYING AND SHORT COVERING—FUTURES 9 TO 12 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, Feb. 8.

Unfavourable Liverpool cables, influenced the New York futures market to open 8 points lower. There was scattered selling and prices declined some 19 points below previous closing prices during a short space of time. The selling pressure soon evaporated on receipt of news from Texas and Oklahoma that the drought remained unbroken. The weekly weather report issued by the Agricultural Department confirmed the news and prediction of dry weather completely change the trend of the market. The decline registered during the early part of the session, was overcome by increased trade buying and prices improved some 11 points. The net change was a rise of 9 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices improved 10 points to 18.15c.

The New Orleans futures market closed steady at a rise of 12 to 13 points. Spot prices hardened 13 points to 17.65c.

The bearish atmosphere which encircled cotton market is gradually becoming clear. Trade buying and short covering is increasing and selling pressure is lessening. The outlook of the new crop is rather unfavourable at present on account of shortage of rain and if present weather continues for some time to come, we believe the situation will be serious causing sudden rise in the values of cotton. We believe cotton is a good purchase at present level and on all setbacks.

N. Y. JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

New York, Feb. 8.

Previous Close	17.73
10 a.m. opening	17.65—.08
10-21 a.m. lowest	17.54—.19
11 a.m.	17.60—.13
12 noon	17.65—.08
2-41 p.m. highest	17.84 pl. .11
3 p.m. close	17.82 pl .09

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 8th February:—

Selling pressure limited.

Reuter:—"Market early declined on lower Liverpool advices, but rallied later on trade buying and covering by shorts."

Munds and Winslow:—"Believe tendency upward gradually."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1927-28.	1926-27.
Receipts to date 8-2-28	6737000	10228000
„ Yesterday do.	10000	35000
Exports to date do.	4578000	6952000
Stock at Ports 3-2-28	2401000	2877000
„ Interior Towns, do.	1182000	1406000
„ Liverpool 3-2-28	864000	1310000
Visible Supply 3-2-28	5517000	7188000
Quantity in Sight do.	11252000	14733000

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 8.

March	....	17.64 plus .11
May	....	17.80 plus .12
July	....	17.82 plus .09
October	....	17.59 plus .11
December	....	17.58 plus .09
Middling Spot	....	18.15 plus .10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 8.

March	....	17.44 plus .12
May	....	17.44 plus .13
Middling Spot	....	17.65 plus .13

NEW YORK

New York, Feb. 8.

NEW YORW 11 A.M.:—	
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)	
March	17.41
May	17.58
July	17.60
NEW YORK NOON CALL:—	
March	17.45
May	17.60
July	17.65
NEW ORLEANS 9-30 A.M.:—	
March	17.24
May	17.22
July	17.26

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Feb. 8.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	19,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	9,000

LIVERPOOL.

NERVOUS BULLS LIQUIDATED—SCATTERED HEDGE SELLING—IMPROVING SPOT DEMAND—SALES 7,000 BALES. FUTURES 7 TO 9 POINTS LOWER.

Liverpool, Feb. 8.

The Liverpool futures market opened quiet on nervous long liquidation at a decline of 3 points against an expectation of a rise of 2 points on parity with overnight New York quotations. A feeling of uncertainty coupled with scattered hedge selling developed into weakness as trading was on a small scale. Bears were not inclined to add to their short interest and the narrow trading session closed at a decline of 7 to 9 points. Spinners showed more inclination to buy spots and sales amounted 7,000 bales. Middling American Spot prices declined 5 points to 9.97d. per lb.

Empire Cotton futures ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 11 points. Egyptians ruled weak and closed at a decline of 23 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 8th February:—

After the opening, Liverpool market declined on liquidation and scattered hedge selling. Small market.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 8th February.—

Trade buying and less offering.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Southern selling well taken by trade and fresh speculative buying."

Hornby Hemelryk and Co:—"No rain yet in Texas. Dry weather forecast. Spinners buying more freely. They have much to call. Government weather report re-offered to continuance of drought in western part of Texas and Oklahoma. Market has a better undertone. Selling pressure much less, some trade buying. Considerable covering by recent sellers. Advise buying on weak spots preferably new crop months."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 8.

	Opening	Closing.
February		9.34—.09
March	9.36	9.33—.09
April		9.30—.09
May	9.34	9.31—.09
June		9.28—.08
July	9.31	9.28—.08
August		9.21—.08
September		9.18—.08
October	9.15	9.13—.08
November		9.10—.08
December		9.11—.08
January	9.13	9.11—.07
February		9.11—.08
Middling Spot		9.97—.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 8.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton ..	310

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 8.

Scinde Fully Good	7.25—.05
Scinde Fine	7.45—.05
Scinde Superfine	7.65—.05
Bengal Food	7.05—.05
Benga Fully Good	7.25—.05
Bengal Fine	7.45—.05
Oomra Good	7.70—.05
Oomra Fully Good	7.95—.05
Oomra Fine	8.20—.05
Broach Fully Good	8.70—.05
Broach Fine	8.95—.05
Broach Superfine	9.20—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 8.

February	16.24—.23
March	16.34—.23
April	16.34—.23
May	16.55—.23
June	16.55—23
July	16.67—.23
August	16.67—.23
September	16.67—.23
October	16.81—.18
November	16.83—.18
December	16.79—.17
January	16.79—.17
February	16.79—.17
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	17.10—.20

BOMBAY.

CONSIDERABLE COVERING—SCATTERED SELLING—STEADIER ADVICES FROM LIVERPOOL—BUYING RENEWED—CLOSED FIRM.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

Following a further rise of 11 points in New York futures the local market opened steady at Rs. 352 for Broach April|May 1928 delivery at a rise of Rs. 3 over yesterday's closing quotations. Scattered selling depressed prices some eight annas per candy when general buying hardened prices to Rs. 353|14. There was considerable covering by option dealers while recent buyers realised profits. The market remained steady at this level and fluctuated within a narrow range. Later on opening Liverpool advices affected prices slightly favourably on buying by jobbers. Quotations at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

F.G.M.G. Broach A.|M.	353	4	0
F.G.M.G. Broach J.|A.	355	4	0
F.G.M.G. Bengal March	292	8	0
F.G.M.G. Bengal May	294	8	0
Fine M.G. Oomra March	319	0	0
Fine M.G. Oomra May	320	0	0

SEWRI MARKET.

Further improvement at Liverpool helped the forward market to open at Rs. 353|8 for Broach A.-M. delivery. Further rise to 21 points at Liverpool reflected in renewed buying and the market firmed up. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

F. G. M. G. Broach A.-M. 354|12.
F. G. M. G. Broach J.-A. 357|8.
F. G. M. G. Bengal Mar. 294.
F. G. M. G. Bengal May 296.
Fine M. G. Oomra Mar. 321.
Fine M. G. Oomra May 322|8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

February	205.40 plus 1.00
May	210.90 Unchanged.
August	215.30 plus .0.20

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, Feb. 9.

Bengal	293	March.
Bengal	295	May.
Broach	353	A|M.
Broach	355	J|A.
Umra	319	March.
Umra	320	May.

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	314	308	301	294	286
S. P.	312	306	299	292	284
Rajputana	314	308	301	294	286
P. A.	—	408	401	394	—
Umra No. 3	337	330	323	313	—
C. P. No. 1	367	360	353	343	—
C. P. No. 2.	352	345	338	328	—
Khandesh	—	325	315	305	295
Mathia	—	—	310	300	290

READY COTTON SALES.

100 P. Crystal and Co. Khandesh 335.
100 Luis Drepus and Co. Nandura 325.
100 Japan T. and Co. Khadakia 320.
100 Do Digras 340.
100 Do Katol 342.
100 Moonmill Sailu 322.
100 Wardhman Bros. Amraoti 327.
100 H Neushi Arvi 337.
100 Forbes and Co. Shegaon 320.
100 H Nenshi Nandarbar 301.
100 Currimbhai Mill Nanded 380.
100 Thakarshi Ranshi Amraoti 329.

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to and Feb.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1,163	2,55,383	1,17,980
Japan & China	4,100	3,86,029	6,12,420
Coast Ports		12,071	3,589
Up-country by Rail		37,895	44,589
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		47,027	58,414
Total	5,263	7,38,405	7,36,992

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 8th inst.

	cwts.
Wheat	8,763
Linseed	871
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	280
Gingellyseeds	2,667
Poppyseed	68
Grundnuts	27,451
Castorseed	11,917
Rice	45,471
Myrabollams	3,553
Cottonseed	14,214
Gram	3,348
Joowar	1,198
Barley	333
Bajree	3,853
Coal	4,081 tons.

RISE IN SILVER

RESERVE BANK BILL DROPPED

EXTENSIVE DEMANDS

Bombay, Feb. 9.

Following unchanged advices from London Silver Market, the local silver market opened to-day at Rs. 59|2 for Maha delivery. In yesterday's session of the Legislative Assembly, the section 8 of "the Reserve Bank Bill" being thrown out, and to-day the Government of India's decision to drop altogether the Bill, considerable excitement was witnessed on the bullion exchange. Now the Government will not be required to sell out the excess of the stock of silver stipulated in the Bill, bears became nervous and prices jumped up. Further strength poured in from Bull operators and the market exhibited unusual activity. Later on prices declined on profit taking.

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

Bombay, Feb. 9.

GOLD.

Ready Rs. 21-6-6.
Falguna Rs. 21-8-6.
Chaitra Rs. 21-7-6.
Narandas Motilal Native Gold Bars touch 96, 97, 98, 99: 21-6-6
National City 21-8-6.

SILVER.

Ready Rs. 59-7-0.
London Ready Rs. 26 1|8.
Forward 26 1|8.
Shanghai: 2-7 1|16 Opening.
Opening 2 6 15|16 Closing.
New York Cent. 57 1|8.

Maha	59-2	59-9	59-2	59-7
Falguna	59-8	59-10	59-3	598

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BREUL AND CO'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	1,436	1,92,476	2,63,394
Central India	4,858	1,70,267	1,72,230
Barsi and Nagar	3,009	1,90,022	1,37,915
Hyderabad-Gaorani	2,878	77,680	46,148
Berar	3,331	3,97,292	3,78,060
Central Provinces	2,588	1,69,539	1,38,893
Total Oomras	18,116	11,97,276	11,36,638
Dholera	507	58,553	46,742
N.-W. Provinces	307	60,326	50,208
Rajputana	279	25,011	22,732
Sind-Punjab	2,814	1,06,339	71,061
Broach		2,615	248
Coompta and Dharwar	261	3,875	20,072
Westerns-Northerns	37	3,699	9,156
Cocoanada		....	395
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		7,648	4,603
Persian		3,280	2,874
American		22,093	73,728
Egyptian and African	527	10,146	21,676
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		64	50
Total	22,848	15,00,925	14,60,183

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

	Ready Delivery Contract.	Ready Red Leafy.	Average.	Mar.
Bengal Superfine	295	..	..	..
Bengal Fine	290	285	plus 6	
Bengal F.G.	280	275	..	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	290	285	..	
indh-Punjab F.G.	280	275	..	
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	345	335	..	
Nagpur Fine	345	335	plus 28	
Yeotmal Fine	335|38	325	..	
Arvi Fine	335	325	pl. 13|4	
Amraoti Fine	325	310|15	..	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	320|22	305|10	plus 1	
Mulkapur Fine	315|17	300|2	..	
Khandesh Fine	305|8	300	—9|10	
Muthia Fine	..	290|95	..	
Muthia F.G.	..	..	—25	
Nanded-Purna F.G.G.S.	360	..	..	
Purna F.G.G.S.	325	305|10	..	
Parbhani-Sailu F.G.G.S.	..	300|10	..	
Indore-Ujjain Fine	..	310	..	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	325	310	..	
Broach F.G.	..	..	..	
Broach Fine	..	..	plus 20	
Westerns M.G.	..	335	..	
Westerns H.G.	..	..	..	
Cambodia	450	..	..	
Miraj-Sangli	390	..	April	
Compta Good	395	..	plus 32	
Dholera	..	..	..	
Kadi-Viramgam	..	..	..	

STOCKS AND SHARES

RISE IN IMPERIAL BANK SHARES

TATA IRON AND SCINDIA TO IMPROVE

Bombay, Feb. 9.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was closed to-day being the last day for clearing purposes, and it seems that the settlement will pass off smoothly.

Although trading is disallowed, on hearing the news the Reserve Bank Bill having been dropped, business resumed under the cloak of "private soda". There was considerable buying of Imperial Bank shares at about Rs. 1,465|- i.e., at a rise of about Rs. 55|- Since the last closing quotations of Rs. 1,510|. As it was known that "the Marine Bill" is coming before the legislature, the Scindia shares exchanged hands at Rs. 20|14, i.e. at a rise of As. 12|-. The production report of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. is construed slightly bullish as the shortage of steel is made up in ingots, etc. It is anticipated that Tata Iron Ordinary shares will improve about Rs. 5|- and Deferreds about Rs. 25|- in the near future.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 9.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/15.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94-2.

4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/8.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87-14.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs 100.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102-5.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106|8|6.

5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105.5.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 103-6.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104-15.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 106-3.

6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 117.9.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85-4

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84/4.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110-12.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 102.

Forward Rates:—16th Feb. Sett. 3 1/2. per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/15/6 1945/55. Rs. 106/9.

Tone of Market.—Steady.

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Feb. 9.

LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 21/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/6.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.
Tone of Exchange:—Quiet uncertain.
PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 917.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 957.
Bank's buying D D 942.
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 128 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 125 1/4.
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 137-1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 175 1/4.
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 157 1/4.
NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling D D 275 1/4
London—Gold per oz.—Ready 84-11 1/2.
London.—Silver per oz.—Ready 26.2
London Silver per oz.—Forward 26-2.
Tone of Silver:—Quiet and Idle, nothing doing.
American Cross Rate dol. 4.87-3/16.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

Three Months	4-7|32 p. c.
Six Months	4-7|32 p. c.
Bank of England rate	4-1/2 p. c.
Money Call	6-1|4 p. c.
One month	5-1|2 p. c.
Two months	5-1/2 p. c.
Six months	5 p. c.
Twelve months	4 p. c.

Tone of Money market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 p. c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 8.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.42-3|8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.09-3|4
T.T. Brussels on London	35.00
T.T. Madrid on London	28.65
T.T. Milan on London	92.07
T.T. Berne on London	25.33
T.T. Paris on London	122.02
T.T. London Prague	164.37

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 8.

Spot	26-1|8
Forward	26-1|8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 8.

Bar Gold Fine per oz .. £4|4|11-1|2

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 8.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt:—
March|April delivery buyers 27|10-1|2
Linseed Oil, naked London cwt:—
May|Aug. delivery buyers 28|7-1|2

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 8.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special telegram from their Agents in Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest Prices. Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	20
Cavunal Rub. and Tea	15
Ceylon Planters	40
Ceylon Rubber	49
Clunes Estates	30
Cochju Rubber	53
Eila Tea	285
Estates Co. of Uva	38
Fairlawn Estate	34-8
Frocester Estates	60
Hathawe Rubber	16
Honiton Rubber	10-8
Horawala Rubber	51
Indo-Malay Estates	24
Jambulande T and Rub.	16
Jebong Rubber	20
Kalutara Company	42
Kalutara Rubber	24
Kelani Valley Rub.	35
Langat River	30
Lanka Rubber	90
Landsowne Rubber	192-8
Mana Uva Estates	57
Matale Valley Rub.	35
Meall Mor Estates	90
Mirishena Rubber	48
Narangoda Rubber	35
Neuchatel Estates	54
North-Western Rub.	24-8
Pelmadulla Rubber	80
Rubber Growers'	44
Saffragam T and Rub.	215
Talgaswella Tea	67
Torrington Tea	22
Udabage Tea	70
Udapolla Rubber	27-8
Ullswater Rubber	17
Vogan Tea	55

Remarks:—Market steady.
Rubber:—Spot Colombo Rs. 0.91 Cents.
Kalutara Rubbers x D 11 per cent Final for 1927.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 8.

Mrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cable gram from their Agents in London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest Prices £
Andhra Valley (7 1/2 per cent 1933 Notes).	104.0.0
Anglo-Persia Oil Co. Ltd.	3.6.3
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock.	90.0.0
Balaghat Gold Mining (10 per cent Pref.)	0.11.6
Bombay Port Trust 6 per cent. Debs. (1952).	107.10.0
British Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd.	0.7.0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0.13.3
Burmah Oil Co. Ltd.	4.10.0
Calcutta Port Trust 6 per cent. Debs. (1952).	109.0.0
Australian 5 per cent. Loan (1933/43).	99.10.0
Calcutta Port Trust 5 per cent Debs. (1953/83.)	98.15.0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	1.1.0
Chartered Bank of India A. and China	21.15.0
Chemnese Rubber Co. Ltd.	0.3.0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 12.6
French 5 per cent. Rentes.	18.0.0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	131.0.0
India 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Stock	70.10.0
India 4 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan (1950/55.)	92.15.0
India 3 per cent Sterling Stock	60.10.0
India 5 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan (1932).	101.10.0
Karachi Port Trust 5 1/2 per cent Deb. (1954).	103.0.0
Linggi Plantations Ltd.	2.2.6
Lloyds Bank Limited.	3.4.9
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. Ltd.	0.15.0
National Bank of India Ltd.	52.15.0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	3.12.6
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	9.10.0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 per cent Debs.	82.0.0
Shell Transport and Trading Co Ltd.	4.7.6
Southern Punjab Railway (Ordy. Stock).	201.0.0
do do (4 per cent Pref. Stock).	89.15.0
Tata Iron and Steel (7 per cent Debentures).	103.0.0
Tata Power (7 1/2 per cent 'B' Debs. 1934/48).	
War Loan 5 per cent (1929/47).	101.10.0

Remarks:—Market steady.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 8.

Interest Day to Day Loans	4-1|4 p.c.
Interest 7 days market Loans	3-1|2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months	1-7|32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	1-7|32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5-1|4 p.c.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.
Municipal Schools Committee, 5-10 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning, the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

29923

MISS BLANCHE IN 5H THEATRE.

Turkish dancer Miss Blanche will perform in 5H Dilpazir Theatre to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at seven per cent.

HUNAR NAGAR.

Helein the Beautiful dancer of Indian dances will perform in the "Sangit Mandir" at 9-30 p.m. to-day.

H. H. the Uvraj of Mysore and H. H. the Tikka Saheb of Kapurthala will be present.

BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSN.

An ordinary meeting of the Bombay Architectural Association will be held in the Physics Class Room of the Royal Institute of Science to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Major Alan Moncrieff will deliver a lecture on "Some Practical Points on Concrete Building Construction" illustrated with lantern slides.

MONEY SCHOOL SPORTS.

The Robert Money School Sports will take place to-day (Friday), in the compound of the school premises near Grant Road Station. The different events will take place between 2-30 p.m. and 5-30 p.m. and when they are concluded Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate (himself an old Moneian) who has consented to preside will present the prizes to the successful competitors.

MR. SIDHANTA'S LECTURE.

Mr. N. K. Sidhanta, will deliver the fifth lecture of his course of Wilson Philological Lectures for the current year on "English in relation to Anglo-Saxon and its other Sources" in the Lecture Hall on the ground floor of the University Library and Rajabai Tower Building to-day (Friday), at 4-30 p.m. The subject of the lecture is "Foreign elements in English" and the lecture is open to the public.

PROF. HORRWITZ'S LECTURE.

As the Government of Bombay Research Lecturer for 1928, Prof. Ernest P. Horrwitz of Hunter College, New York City, America, will deliver to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Institute premises (Sukhadwalla Buildings, Ravelin Street, 172, Hornby Road, Fort) his further lecture out of a series of public lectures on "Indo-Iranian Philology (dealing with Semantic Etymology, the history of cultural words)", the subject being "The Dragon-Fight."

LABOUR GIRL BURIED UNDER MUDHEAP.

Sundrubai Raoji, a girl of 18, was working in a ditch at Hornby Road, when a heap of mud fell on her abdomen. The injury was serious. She is lying in Goculdas Tejpal Hospital in precarious condition.

EUROPEAN LADY SHOOTS HERSELF.

Information was received at Esplanade Police Station that a European lady committed suicide by shooting herself with a revolver. The dead body was removed to J. J. Hospital. Enquiries are being made by the Police.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	Feb. 9.
Previous Closing Rate	17.82
To-day's Opening Rate	17.77
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	17.90
Difference	plus .08

LIVERPOOL.

	Feb. 9.
Previous Closing Rate	9.28
To-day's Opening Rate	9.42
Difference	plus .14
To-day's Closing Rate	9.39
Difference	plus .11
Broach Expectation	355

ALLEGED CHEATING AND FALSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS

A BOMBAY MERCHANT AND OTHERS INVOLVED

The case in which K. F. Ghista, a clerk in the Seeds and Wheat Department of Messrs. Ralli Brothers was charged with cheating and falsification of accounts and Balder Manchand, a partner of Messrs. Jamnadas Prabhudas and Ishwarlal Nagindas, a clerk in the latter firm with abetment, came up for hearing before Mr. S. S. Ranganekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday afternoon. Mr. R. P. Thanawala conducted the prosecution while the accused were defended by Messrs. P. N. Godinho, C. N. Kaunga and Gadkari, pleaders.

Mr. Thanawala, opening the case for the prosecution, said that whenever the complainant firm gave to purchase Vdm complainant firm gave orders or instructions to the brokers to purchase goods for them, the brokers usually submitted a "brokers' note" containing the name of the seller, name of the article, quantity, date of delivery and the rate. Those particulars were entered into a contract diary after which an informal contract was prepared. The particulars of the contract were also pasted in Contract Purchase Book and a memo of the daily contracts entered into by the firm was also sent to the godown-keeper for his information. When the seller wanted to give delivery, he demanded a delivery note on the protection of which the godown-keeper accepted delivery after checking which he would recommend payment. Ghista, the first accused was in charge of the Contract Purchase Book in july, 1925 when the contract relating to the present case were entered into. Messrs. Ralli Brothers entered into contract with Messrs. Bhagwani Vallabhji for the supply of 25 tons of ground nuts at the rate of Rs. 13-4 per cwt. The original Brokers' note and the contract diary showed the quantity as 25 tons but on looking into the Contract Purchase Book, it seemed that 75 tons had been delivered on the contract. Mr. Thanawala suggested that the original entry in the Contract Purchase Book also was for 25 tons. But the first accused had, it was alleged, in collusion with the second and the third accused who finally executed the order on behalf of Bhagwanji Vallabhji, extracted the original page from the Contract Purchase Book and substituted another page for it with the modified entry. All the entries on that page were in the hand-writing of Ghista; and by substituting the new entry the accused had caused the firm a loss of Rs. 1,578 to the Ralli Brothers as the prevailing rate when 50 more tons of ground-nuts were delivered was Rs. 11-11 per cwt.

Six charge sheets in all were placed against the accused persons. The one which referred to the 25 tons of groundnuts, was taken up first.

After several prosecution witnesses corroborating the prosecution story were examined, the hearing was adjourned.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION OF FETE MONEY

EUROPEAN ENLARGED ON BAIL

A. Gloss, who was employed by the Directors of the 5H Week Fete to canvass for stalls in the Fete on commission basis and was arrested on 3rd last on a charge of misappropriating a sum of Rs. 835, was again placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday, and an application was made by the police to remand him in custody, as inquiries were still incomplete.

It was alleged that the accused had collected the amount of Rs. 835 from Messrs. Brough and Co. and several other firms and had misappropriated it between 20th and 31st January.

The accused was enlarged on bail.

THE 5H FETE

SPECIAL FEATURES FOR FRIDAY

His Excellency the Governor will dine at the Rio Club at the 5H Fete and will afterwards attend the Cabaret, where the band of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club will play during the evening.

There will be a Tea Dance at the Rio Club from 6-30 p.m. to 8 p.m., and an Argentine Tango at 11-30 p.m.

The heats in the wrestling tournament will be continued at 9-30 p.m. prepartory to the finals on Saturday.

The Golden Opportunity will remain open until February 29th, when the sale of tickets will finally cease, but the raffles for motor car, passages Home, etc., will close on February 15.

SOME INTERESTING FEATURES

The five H fete is really the one thing at present that the Bombay public is after. The grounds on which the fete has been raised presents a charming sight even from some distance. Inside the grounds one comes across various kinds of stalls, Dancing halls, amusement parks and ever so many other things which it is hard for any one to "do" properly in a day. There are all types of persons moving about, rich and poor alike; men, women and children. Some are seen in their fancy dresses, and queer costumes, talking, laughing and enjoying the fun with a care-free air.

IN THE AMUSEMENT PARK.

In the amusement park, people are having a pleasant time on the "merry-mix-up," the missourie mule, and in many other ways.

One of the parts of the grounds which will be of special interest to the Indians is the Hunner Nagar where one finds various attractive articles exposed for sale.

It is difficult to give an adequate description of the fete within the short space. A visit to it would amply repay one's troubles in instruction and recreation.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL IN BOMBAY

WADIA BROTHERS' GENEROUS OFFER ACCEPTED

DISCUSSION OVER BUDGET ESTIMATES IN CORPORATION

The offer of Rs. 22 lacs of Sir Ness and Mr. C. N. Wadia for a children's hospital in Bombay was accepted by the Municipal Corporation with thanks to the donors on Thursday. The question was brought by the Commissioner as an urgent matter as the donors were leaving for Europe shortly. Dr. A. G. Viegas moved an amendment to refer the matter to a committee as it involved financial liability of the Corporation but the Corporation turned down the amendment with an overwhelming majority and passed the original proposition.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner dated 30th January 1928 stating that he had further discussions with Sir Ness Wadia and Mr. C. N. Wadia as to the financial conditions in respect of their offer to establish in conjunction with the Municipality a hospital for women and chikdren next door to the Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital. Sir Ness and Mr. C. N. Wadia now agree to the following proposals:—

That it should be entirely a Children's Hospital for medical, surgical and orthopedic cases and be called and known for ever hereafter 'Bai Jerbai Wadia Children's Hospital.'

The building and land are estimated to cost Rs. 16 lakhs, a total of 110 beds plus an open air Ward of 16 beds, being provided. Towards this capital cost, Sir Ness and his brother propose to contribute Rs. 9 lakhs and ask the Corporation to contribute Rs. 7 lakhs. The maintenance of 110 beds should not cost even when the hospital is full, at present rates, more than Rs. 1100, per bed, i.e. Rs. 1,20,000 a year. As an endowment towards this maintenance, Sir Ness and his brother propose to give 4 per cent. paper of the face value of Rs. 15 lakhs, which will be adequate to produce Rs. 60,000 a year. The yearly contribution of the Corporation towards maintenance is to be fixed in the first instance at an amount not exceeding Rs. 45,000, but this amount will be liable to revision in exactly the same manner as provided in para 21 (b) of the Trust Deed for the Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital, save that the share of Government will be eliminated. The Board of Management shall consist of 8 members, 4 nominated by the Corporation and 4 by the firm of Nowrosjee Wadia and Sons or their representatives in interest. The said Board of Management will be constituted under a Trust Deed identical in terms 'mutatis mutandis' with the Trust Deed in respect of the Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital.

CORPORATION'S LIABILITY.

It will be seen from this, that Sir Ness and his brother propose to add to their already magnificent offer and contribute in the form of capital and endowment a total sum of Rs. 22 lakhs. The immediate liability of the Corporation will be Rs. 7 lakhs and when the Hospital is opened i.e., about January 1930, a yearly contribution at the rate of Rs. 45,000 which may be aken to be a capital contribution of Rs. 10 lakhs. No furher liability will be incurred by the Corporation, unless and until it is satisfied by the Board of Management and if necessary by a special enquiry conducted for the purpose, that an increase in its contribution is necessary for the maintenance of the Hospital. The actual liabilities incurred by the Corporation under this arrangement will be considerably less than those suggested in the letter of the Chairman of the Medical Relief Committee to Sir Ness Wadia, the principles involved in which were endorsed by the Corporation under its resolution of the 27th June 1927, as the Corporation will definitely escape further responsibilities in respect of the initial cost; while as to maintenance, whereas it was formerly suggested that the Corporation's yearly contribution should, if necessary, be doubled after 7 years i.e., made Rs. 90,000 instead of Rs. 45,000 there appears every reason to believe that no serious increase, i.e., more than Rs. 15,000 in the yearly contribution of Rs. 45,000 will be called for while the present level of prices is maintained, if the hospital is full.

RESOLUTION OF ACCEPTANCE.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh moved that the offer made by Sir Ness Wadia and Mr. C. N. Wadia to establish in conjunction with the Municipality a Childen's Hospital for medical, surgical and orthopedic cases on the terms and conditions mentioned in the Commissioner's letter be accepted with thanks and the Commissioner be requested to inform the donors accordingly.

That the president (Dr. S. S. Batliwalla), Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, Dr. E Moses and Mr. H. P. Mody be nominated as representatives of the Corporation on the Board of Management of the hospital.

Dr. Deshmukh thanked Sir Ness and Mr. C. N. Wadia for their generous offer and also for meeting the difficulties of the corporation in a reasonable manner. Under the modified offer, he said the Wadia Brothers and the municipality would start a hospital with 80 beds. The Wadia brothers increased their offer from Rs. 15 lacs to Rs. 22 lacs while the corporation would have to contribute Rs. 7 lacs towards the cost of building and also incur a yearly expenditure of Rs. 13,000 as their share for the maintenance of 80 beds. The capitalised value of this expenditure would be Rs. 3 lacs. The immediate liability of the corporation would be Rs. ten lacs. If it was found necessary to increase the number of beds to 120 at the end of seven years, a joint committee of the Corporation and the Wadia Brothers would be appointed to consider the question.

Mr. K. F. Nariman seconded the proposition.

DR. VIEGAS' AMENDMENT.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved an amendment to refer the matter to a committee with a request to submit their report within a week, which was negatived.

The commssioner said the Corporation had authorised the Medical Relief Committee to incur a liability of Rs. 30 lacs which under the present arrangement would come to about Rs. 19 lacs. He asked the councillors if as practical businessmen they would refuse the offer? If they did, they would be the worst fools on earth. They could not afford to refuse the best benediction ff Sir Ness Wadia and his brother and if they did, they would have to spend more money on medical relief with less effects.

Mr. P. J. Murzban agreed with Dr. Viegas and advised the house not to incur fresh liability.

The question was put to the vote at this stage, when the amendment was thrown off by a large majority and the original proposition was carried, consideration was then given to the budget estimate. Mr. H. M. Rahimtullah moved that expenditure of the health department be passed at Rs. 9,60,950. Dr. D'Souza moved an amendment asking an increase of Rs. 78,000 for antimalarial measures. His amendment was supported by Drs. Mistry and Deshmukh but on the suggestion by the Commissioner to send the matter before a committee. Dr. D'Souza withdrew his amendment and the original proposition was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned till to-day (Friday) at 3 p.m. (B.T.)

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

JUTES UNCHANGED

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

In the share market jute shares kept unchanged. Howrahs and Clives were rather stagnant. No notice was taken for cotton shares. Coals were without interest. Miscellaneous ruled featureless and teas had limited doing and Government securities were quiet.

Government Securities:—G. P. 5 per cent. loan (1945-55) 106-7.

Banks:—Imperial 1,410, 1439; Imperial (Conty) 342.

Railways:—Hoshangabad Doab 97.

Jutes:—Albion 544; Auckland 403-8; Barnagar 308; Cheviot 310; Clive 52-8; 52-4; Dalhousie 609; India 357; Howrah 66-10; Hukumchand 24-12; Kankinarah 676-8; Kelvin 983; Lothian 595; National 35-12; Naihati 712; Northbrook 76; Presidency 13-11; Union 89-3-8; Waverly 9.

Coals:—Ghusick Muslia 5-4;

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Iron 18-4; 18-12 Indian Iron and Steel 19-6; 19-8.

Raw Jute 64-4; Hessian 18-2.

KING AMANULLAH IN BELGIUM

SON'S FAREWELL AT PARIS

PILGRIMAGE TO TOMB OF "UNKNOWN WARRIOR."

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Brussels.—King Amanullah and Queen had a ceremonious send-off at Paris where their elder son was one of those who bade an affectionate farewell. Their Majesties were met in the train at Mons by Prince Leopold. They proceeded to the capital and were received by the King and Queen of the Belgians with a befitting ceremonial. They made a pilgrimage to the tomb of Unknown Warrior and attended a gala dinner at the palace.—Reuter.

Brussels.—The King and Queen of Afghanistan were entertained at a banquet at the Royal Palace. Both Kings made cordial speeches.—Reuter.

MR. NARIMAN'S PUBLIC SERVICES

ADDRESS PRESENTED AT BALIWALA THEATRE

The Baliwala Grand Theatre at Tardeo was gaily decorated with flags and buntings on Wednesday night when the proprietors of the Theatre staged an Urdu drama in honour of Mr. Nariman's acquittal. An address was also presented to Mr. Nariman during the interval of the play.

The organisers of the function had decided to propose Mr. Pochkhanawalla of the Cenral Bank to the chair, but the latter having refused the honour for some reason or other it fell to the lot of Mr. L. R. Tairsee to take his place.

The address was read by Rao Bahadur Soondardas Narandas who in a speech explained to the audience the object of the meeting. He went on at length describing the great service that Mr. Nariman had rendered to the public life of the city.

Mr. Nariman in rising to reply to the address began in English, but a wave of Swadeshi spirit seemed to have passed though the audience and they would have none of the foreign language. They wanted Mr. Nariman to speak in Gujarati, and he had to begin anew. In the course of a short speech, the hero of the evening dealt mainly with the significance of the case which had ended happily in his acquittal. It was not a fight between two individuals, he said. It was a fight between Government and the people. When Government was approached in the Council or the Assembly for a grant for education, hospitals or some such useful purpose their invariable reply was: "We have no funds." And yet Government found lakhs and lakhs of rupees to finance the Development Department.

BEGINNING OF THE FIGHT.

Coming to the question of his acquittal, Mr. Nariman wanted to impress the public that the fight had not really ended with the acquittal but it had just begun. They had now to be careful and vigilant in safe-guarding the interests of the public. Concluding, he hoped he would receive the same support and sympathy from the public which he had received till now.

In passing, one cannot help mentioning the part that some of the actors played in contributing to the success of the function. Bai Munnibai, who plays the heroine's part creditably deserves a special mention. She seems to be very popular with her audiences, and her songs were frequently encored.

COUNCIL OF STATE

TERRITORIAL AND AUXILIARY FORCE ACTS PASS UNOPPOSED

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

The Council of State had a short sitting. Within a space of fifteen minutes two bills amending the Territorial Force Act and Auxiliary Fore Act were taken into consideration and passed. No non-official spoke at the consideration stage.

On the motion of the Law Member, the House agreed to the withdrawal of the Bill relating to co-operative bodies holding property in joint ownership.

The Council adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

JUGO SLAVIAN CABINET'S RESIGNATION

LONDON, Feb. 8.

Belgrade.—The Jugo-Slav Cabinet has resigned in order to facilitate a settlement of the political situation following the recent resignation of the Ministers belonging to the Democratic Party.—Reuter.

"MERIT AND COMPETENCY SHOULD COUNT"

NO COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION ANYWHERE

HINDU SABHA COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTIONS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 8.

The Hindu Mahasabha considered at their meeting last night a number of resolutions passed by the Muslim League and the Indian National Congress and inter alia adopted the following resolutions: (1) the basis of representation of the different communities shall be uniform such as adult population, voting strength or taxation (2) the redistribution of provinces in India if and when necessary shall be made on their merits in the light of principles capable of general application with due regard to administrative financial and similar other considerations but no new provinces shall be created with the object of giving a majority therein to any particular community.

NO COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION IN SERVICES.

The Mahasabha recognised the calling of the North West Frontier Province and Baluchistan to receive the benefits of a regular system of administration both judicial and executive so as to leave no ground for refusing them the full benefit of the future reformed constitution of the Government of India. The Maha Sabha recorded the opinion that there should be no communal representation in the public services which must be open to all communities on the basis of merit and competency ascertained through open competitive tests.

The meeting appointed a committee of 25 members to confer with committees appointed by other bodies for the purpose of drafting a Swaraj constitution for India.—A. P.

EASY MARKET FOR INDIA'S GOODS

INDIAN TRADE MISSION IN BASRAH

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Basrah.—The Indian Trade Mission mission arrived here to-day and was met by leading business men and committee of the Indian Association. The Times of Mesopotamia welcoming the mission says "We are convinced that the missins investigations here will prove to them great possibilities of Iraq as a market for Indian goods." This is not merely because hte Indian community here is considerable, nor because Iraq like India is under British influence and run by the British methods but because geographically and economically Iraq tugs at Indias apronstrings and with progress of aviation, what it is day is not far distant when this country will be known to the world not merely as a stepping-stone but a veritable new gateway to the Indian Empire. If India were only to take more vivid interest in this country and concentrate on the market which it offers, there is no reason why her trade should not be ten times what it is at present".—Reuter.

EXECUTIONS FOR POLITICAL VIEWS

WINTERTONS REPLY IN COMMONS

LONDON, Feb. 8.

In the House of Commons Mr. Sandemon asked how many were executed in India during the last 30 years for their political views and how many political cases were still awaiting trial especially in Bengal. Earl Winterton replied to the first question. "None". To the second, he said apart from the difficulty of defining a political case, Lord Birkenhead doubted whether he would be justified in initiating an enquiry in every district of British India which would be necessary in order to give an accurate answer to the question.—Reuter.

POLICY OF CONSCRIPTION IN IRAQ

DENIAL OF BRITAIN'S PRESSURE

LONDON, Feb. 8.

In the House of Lords, in reply to a question of British expenditure in Iraq and also of Government's attitude towards conscription raised by Lord Parmoor, Lord Cushenden said that the Colonial Office was most hopeful that the estimates for Iraq in the coming year would show if not substantial, at any rate, a welcome reduction. As regards the conscription Lord Cushenden expressed the opinion that the new Iraq Government was not anxious to press the matter. He assured the House that no sort of pressure in this connection had come from His Majesty's Government and the High Commissioner. Their desire rather was that the matter should be dropped.—Reuter.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

Enrolments for 1928-29 Examinations have commenced. These are days of Specialists and Davar's College was the first to introduce these Courses in the successful teaching of which it enjoys a monopoly of 28 years.

Specialise as Bank Officers (C.A.I.B.); Insurance Experts (Life, Fire & Marine) (F. C. I. I.); Company Secretaries (F. I. S. A.); Business Organisers and Merchants (L.C.C., D.Com.M.C.) and take in if so desired an Accountancy Course (G.D.A., F.A.A.O.) as this Profession is now overcrowded.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 10. 1928.

THE GAME EXPOSED.

News has come from Delhi that the Government have decided to drop the Reserve Bank legislation altogether in view of their defeat on Clause 8 in the Assembly on Wednesday. The henchmen of Sir Basil Blackett will now come forward to tell us what a great boon it was that we lost on account of the cussedness of certain members of the Assembly! Our readers who have followed the discussion of this Bill in our columns will understand how to appreciate all this talk at its true value. The philanthropic Sir Basil Blackett has been foiled in his effort to fool the masterful Lord Birkenhead and deprive him of his powers over Indian credit and currency—at least this is what we were asked to believe! And the fun of it all was that it was to be done only on the lines laid down by Lord Birkenhead himself. To put it in other words, Marshal Foch was to go to Hindenburg and ask him how he should be defeated, and Hindenburg was to tell him how, and show him how the Germans were to be driven out of Belgium. The wonder of it all was that some Indians were carried away by this claptrap and did come to believe that what Sir Basil Blackett (our financial Foch) did was really an attempt to dislodge our financial Hindenburg (the Secretary of State) from the position he now occupies in the credit and currency system of India.

For a genuine Reserve Bank for India—for a Bank that is to be a real boon to the country, and not an instrument of exploitation of India as the present scheme would have been—we shall have to wait until India gets the power to control her own destinies in the financial and economic field. She is not going to get it in the regime of Lord Birkenhead. That is certain. After our experiences of his attempts to foist the Simon Commission upon us—after his telling us in so many words that we Indians have no right to have any voice in the final disposition of the future Constitution of our country—we can have no illusions, and we trust there is no intelligent and self-repecting Indian now left who still fondly believes that Sir Basil Blackett was really giving India control over her own financial destinies, or that a politician with the antecedents of Lord Birkenhead was allowing him to do so.

The whole clever game now stands exposed. What Sir Basil Blackett and his masters at Whitehall were after, was ample representation of their own interests on the Board and no representation of the representatives of the people. Foiled in this attempt, the dropping of the Bill was a foregone conclusion. Nothing has been lost. On the contrary, something has been gained, namely, the right of the Assembly to scrutinise the operations of the Currency Department, of which it was going to be deprived by the abortive scheme. We can, therefore, afford to wait

THE MAHATMA'S CALL.

In an article in the latest number of "Young India", Mahatma Gandhi offers his "congratulations to the organisers for the very great success they achieved on the hartal day." The following from his comments will bring joy to many: "It did my soul good to see Liberals, Independents and Congressmen ranged together on the same platform. I could not but admire the courage of the students of Government Colleges in absenting themselves from their Colleges for the sake of the national cause. All the world over students are playing a most important and effective part in shaping and strengthening national movements. It would be monstrous if the students of India did less." Mahatma Gandhi is aware that in spite of our success, Government will carry on their farce. "Where it cannot get 'bona fide' recognition, it will be manufactured for it", as indeed it has already been manufactured in the shape of the now notorious deputation on behalf of the "Untouchables", though the deputationists "no more represented the 'untouchables' than would a party of Japs, for instance." Nevertheless, Gandhiji insists, "if we are to ensure a complete boycott, not only will there have to be a joint organisation by the parties for carrying it out and possibly picketing, wherever the Commission goes, but there must be some further demonstration of the nation's strength."

But the Mahatma is not content with mere demonstrations. He wants the country "to belie the prophecy of Lord Sinha that the hartal was but a passing cloud." He fears that "the very success of the hartal will be turned against us if it is not followed up by sufficient and persistent action." He suggests "there is nothing before the nation other than boycott of foreign cloth which can be brought about effectively and quickly." And he has no doubt that "if we cannot organise this one thing, we shall organise nothing else." We whole-heartedly agree with him, it being of course assumed by both that the other constructive items of the Congress programme like the framing of the Swaraj scheme and the complete settlement of the Hindu-Muslim question will receive their due recognition. The supreme merit of the programme of boycott of all foreign cloth is that it helps us politically and economically and at the same time it weakens our opponents. It is acceptable to all parties in India, it does not bring in any communal complications and it is a programme in which the leaders, their lieutenants and all the rank and file can find some real work to do day after day. With characteristic modesty the Mahatma calls his suggestion "a humble appeal to the different parties who are jointly acting in order to vindicate national honour." We trust, if the All-Parties' Conference which will meet in Delhi soon earnestly takes up the programme of a complete boycott of all foreign cloth with the aid of Khaddar and Swadeshi mill cloth, Mahatmaji will place himself once again at the head of that propaganda. His direct leadership and his phenomenal capacity for organisation and intense concentration of effort cannot fail to carry the boycott movement to its logical conclusion.

BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY.

NEED FOR RATIONALISATION.

(BY PARELWALA.)

II.*

Whenever the question of reducing the ost of production crops up, the first item proposed for the operation of the axe is usually the wages. If the wages cannot be openly reduced, increased production is sought with the same wages. It is often urged by the mill-owners that the Indian operatives are inefficient and that the wages paid to them are out of proportion to the output. However, those who are in a position to judge have declared that the Indian mill-operative is not at all a handicap on the industry, considering the wages he is paid. It is contended by those who are interested in ascribing the present condition of the industry to the wages bill, that the number of spindles and looms looked after by a Bombay mill-operative is too small as compared with the number of spindles and looms looked after by a workman in Japan, Lancashire and America. In Bombay the number of spindles looked after by each operative is only 180 as against 240 in Japan, 600 in England and 1,120 in America. The number of looms attended by one weaver in India is only 2, while in Japan it is 3, in England 4 to 6, and in America 9. Cite these figures only and nobody will contest the charge of inefficiency against the Bombay mill-operatives. But that is not the whole story. It is unfair to condemn the Bombay mill-worker only on the strength of these figures. First, the difference between the wages in Bombay and Lancashire must be taken into account. Secondly, all the factors contributing to an ideal efficiency must be considered. As regards America, one must bear in mind that the machinery used there is of a far advanced type, besides the conditions of work and the amount of wages which are the highest in the world. In America the looms are automatic and it makes a lot of difference to work ordinary looms and to work automatic looms. A Lancashire spinner looks after 600 spindles as against 240 spindles attended by a Japanese spinner. The number of the former is nearly thrice the latter. Still the Japanese mill-owners are able to hold their ground and to secure a prosperous export trade. The number of looms worked by a Japanese weaver is also smaller than that attended by a Lancashire weaver. Had it been such a simple matter the Japanese mill-owners would have asked their spinners and weavers to mind more spindles and looms in exchange for some—of course proportionately less—addition to their present wages, thus securing higher profits for themselves and at the same time putting more wages into the pockets of the operatives. Manchester mills are at present in a critical condition, but the mill-owners there are not asking their operatives pointing at the instance of American mill-operatives to look after a greater number of spindles and looms, so that the mills may tide over the depression of the trade. Why? Let the mill-owners reflect and answer.

*The first article appeared on January 28.

FACTORS OF EFFICIENCY.

No magician's wand can induce efficiency where the factors contributing to it are lacking. The Bombay mill-owners appear to suppose that only they have to say "Let there be efficiency" and that there would be efficiency. An ill-fed, ill-housed and untrained workman can never be expected to show as much efficiency as a better-fed, better-housed and more trained workman can do. Stamina of the worker is an important factor of efficiency. Again there is the climate and the conditions in the works. The same workman turns out better and more work if the conditions in the work-room are rendered more comfortable and healthier. Where artificial light has to be used, it has been found that there has been increase in the quantity and improvement in the quality of the output after the lighting arrangements were improved on scientific lines. Thus many a thing, looking insignificant by itself, goes to make or mar efficiency in the works. Then there is the question of supplying the workman with good tools and good materials. Labour-saving appliances enable the workman to increase his output. Machinery, tools, raw materials and other materials are supplied by the employer. He has no right to expect his workman to show more efficiency without providing all the necessary facilities and

(Continued on page 11).

OPEN LETTER TO SIR JOHN SIMON

Mr. B. F. Bharucha asks us to publish the following Open Letter addressed to Sir John Simon:—

Sir,—Your very first statements are obviously conflicting. Here they are:—

(1) In one place you say, that "the Commission is in no sense an instrument either of the Government of India, or of the British Parliament!"

(2) In another place you say that "in making the proposals of joint Conference you are correctly interpreting the intentions of the British Parliament!"

(3) And again in another place you say, that the Report is to be submitted to Parliament!

Isn't this all conflicting, Sir John Simon?

PLAUSIBLE & UNACCEPTABLE.

Now laying down the procedure, you talk of equality of status with Indians!

(1) Equal number of Indian Representatives of the Assembly and the Councils.

(2) Equal right to cross-examine and investigate.

(3) Equal right to report to Parliament.

Now, Sir John Simon, is this the wish of the King, or the Cabinet, or of yourself? Why was this Equality definitely ruled out from the Act ridiculed by Birkenhead, and opposed by Reading and Co.? On whom in his proposal binding, Sir John?

WHAT IS COMMISSION'S COMPETENCE?

Just consider the competence of your Commission. Are your colleagues fully conversant with

(1) The lingua franca of India—Hindi or any other vernacular?

(2) Or the History of India?

(Continued on page 11.)

LITIGATION AT EXORBITANT COST

Justice delayed is justice denied. The delays of law are proverbial not only in this country but in England also. It is also essential that justice should be readily available to the rich and to the poor alike and this is not possible if it can only be obtained at prohibitive cost. Since the series of articles on "Litigation at exorbitant cost" appeared in our columns a few days back, we have been receiving numerous letters from dissatisfied litigants on the subject of delay and costliness of litigation on the original side of the Bombay High Court. The subject is of great importance and we, therefore, propose to deal with it briefly. It is obviously impossible to consider it at length in these columns. In our opinion, there is no doubt whatever that in contested suits on the original side, there are genuine reasons for complaint, both on the ground of delay and of exorbitant cost. The Civil Justice Committee say about the Bombay High Court in their report: "The delay in disposing of what are called Long Causes, that is, substantial litigation as distinct from mere debt collecting business, is the disturbing feature of the present position in this High Court. Long Causes take two or three years to come on for hearing." We do not think that this state of things has altered materially although we know that the new Chief Justice, Sir Amberson Marten, has vowed not to rest content until witness actions on the Original Side could be disposed of in less than six months from the date of filing them provided the parties are ready for trial. Now that the extraordinary increase in the number of suits due to the war (which was nearly three times the average number) has disappeared and the number of Judges has also been added to, we believe this ought to be quite feasible. Very frequently it so happens that suits are brought in the High Court because there is no 'ad valorem' stamp duty to pay and then they are not actively pursued either because the plaintiff knows that his case is weak or because both parties are afraid of each other or for some other reason. It is necessary, therefore, periodically to get rid of such cases, so that people who bring such cases may realise that they have either "to get on or get out" and for this purpose, our High Court may adopt some such system as they have at Calcutta which is known as the "slaughter-list" and which disposes of such suits. The onus of saying when a suit is ripe for hearing is thus placed on the parties, who best know when it is ready. Any party may by requisition have a case which is in his opinion ready to be heard set down in the prospective list, at the same time giving notice to the other side, who, if not ready, can either arrange with the party putting the suit in the prospective list to have it taken out or apply to the Registrar or Prothonotary to take it out. This system, if adopted, will leave no room to parties to complain of delay on the part of the Court unless it is of their own choice. It ought not to be necessary to instruct Counsel and appear in Court to remove the suit from the list as that involves further costs of briefing Counsel.

The question of costliness is really far more important and raises very difficult issues. So long as the dual system is in existence (and so far as the original sides of the Calcutta and Bombay High Courts are concerned, it is going to be so for a long time to come) the costs in contested causes are bound to be proportionately heavy—that is to say, disproportionately so. This is particularly true of claims not exceeding Rs. 10 to Rs. 15,000. The answer that the work done on the original side by Attorneys and Counsel is efficiently done and renders the work of the Court easy is really no answer at all. What satisfaction is it to a person who obtains a decree, if he has to pay it all for costs, to be told that his work was done efficiently? The man with the longer purse is always at a great advantage and can bring his opponent to submit to his wishes. Where the stakes are large it is, of course, a different question and proportionately heavy costs are bound to be incurred. We do not wish to say anything here of parties or their Attorneys, who deliberately adopt vexatious proceedings to increase the amount of costs or from dishonest motives. There will be dishonest people in every walk of life and in every profession. They should be punished, noted and shunned. We can only consider the defects inherent in the system. And here also, in suits upto ten or fifteen thousand, we think, the Court can render some assistance in making litigation less costly to the parties by exercising a judicious discretion in determining the amount of costs which should be allowed to Attorneys and also the fees to be paid to Counsel. We find that under the Rules of the Calcutta High Court, all actions are divided into three classes: 1. Short Causes, 2. Ordinary Causes, and 3. Important Causes. The Court may at any time determine the scale on which costs are to be taxed and unless the class under which the case falls has been so determined, the costs are to be taxed under class 1. The Court can always give special directions as to the fees payable between party and party and this kind of supervision and control by the Court will have a salutary effect also on the proper distribution of work among the Senior and Junior members of the Bar. There is no objection whatever to any litigant engaging the best available talent at the Bar on such remuneration as he chooses even in a most trumpery case provided the other party does not have to pay for it. And, if the Court fixes the fees to be paid both to Attorneys and to Counsel either for a class of cases generally or in particular cases, it will not be worthwhile for a party to spend in fees, an amount out of all proportion to the nature of his claim. We cannot think of any better remedy to keep down the costs in the existing state of affairs.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Brain Waves.

Great thoughts have been simmering in the biggest haunt of Anglo-India, in the City founded by Job Charnock. A regular brain wave appears to have come upon some Anglo-Indian journalist. The Calcutta correspondent of the "Times of India" has discovered that "a hartal bears the same relationship to the impregnability of the British Empire in India as a pea-shooter to a battleship." If this be so, what necessity was there for the authorities to bring out in large numbers the forces of law and order? It is not the Indian portion of Calcutta that was nervous about the hartal, it was the European merchants and their friends, the Government. The significance of the fact that Indians can succeed in organising themselves peacefully is not lost upon the authorities. That is why so much anxiety was shown by them to confront the "pea-shooter" with armoured cars and sea planes.

Carsonism in Madras.

One would have hardly imagined that Madras harboured so many Carsonites. At the meeting of the European Association there, which, we are informed, was crowded and enthusiastic, the decision was taken to rally to the cause of constitutionalism and help the authorities in preventing "bloodshed and license." We are sure the announcement will bring relief to all foreign exploiters of this country. They will appreciate most the remarks of a speaker who said that as regard assaults on Europeans "we ought to be able ourselves to meet such attacks." In the pursuit of constitutionalism, Europeans must take the law into their hands, just to show their sympathy for Indian aspirations. But that, of course, does not matter. By the holy Gita, the inner meaning of which was explained to the meeting by the Editor of the "Madras Mail," the Europeans of Madras are ready now to fight for their own good cause. This is precisely what Carson wanted to do by Ireland, but he forgot about the Gita. In Madras, they are more progressive.

Moscow on The Brain.

Even after a hundred and fifty years of benign British rule how densely impervious to reason the Indian people remain! The imperviousness has become the despair of the Anglo-Indian and the Tory Press. According to the "Times of India", the effort to obtain a mutual understanding between East and West must be "bilateral." And the Indians do not realise this. When they receive an insult and a kick, for example, they wish to answer in the same coin. This is not the kind of "bilateral" spirit that will secure "mutual understanding" between Britain and India. What Anglo-India and its Imperialis' cousins, six thousand miles away, would like to see is the kind of "bilateral" spirit exhibited at Ballard Pier by a few Indians when the Simon Commission arrived. And now it is discovered why their performance does not become popular. It is due to Moscow and its machinations. Opposite Bori Bunder, they believe that all the mischief has set in since Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru paid his three days' visit to Moscow. In Fleet Street, the high authority of the "Daily Mail" lays down the dictum that Moscow has been paying for riots in India. Evidently, British Imperialism has its own variety of delirium tremens.

Late Mr. K. Ranga Rao.

We deeply regret the unexpected death of Mr. K. Ranga Rao of Mangalore. Mr. Ranga Rao was a veteran social reformer of South Canara. For about thirty years he laboured ceaselessly for the removal of untouchability from Hindu society facing hostility from almost every quarter. He founded and almost single-handed conducted the Depressed Class Mission of Mangalore. Only when he had placed the Mission on a firm footing did he entrust it to the safe hands of the Servants of India three years ago, so that the work of the institution might go on uninterrupted after him. By birth a Saraswat Brahmin he later joined the Brahmo Samaj. But in essence, his religion was the service of God through the service of all his creatures. He leaves behind him a memory that will be cherished by all who knew him and that is bound to inspire them to the service of humanity.

Thin Excuse.

The Franco-American arbitration treaty was signed on Monday and there are indications that this step may lead to further constructive discussions between Mr. Kellogg and M. Briand on the outlawry of war and on practical methods of disarmament. It is not very easy, however, for the American Government to impress upon the Big Powers of Europe the need for taking the first practical step in reduction of naval armaments by agreeing to eliminate the submarine as a weapon of war. The tone of the British Press is frankly hostile to the American proposals. But with the usual British adroitness the argument is put forward that it is for the sake of the poorer Powers that the suggestion of prohibiting the use of the submarine in naval warfare must be discountenanced. This is a very thin excuse. The fact is that Britain will not think of reducing her powerful submarine flotilla and as for her ally France that Power considers the submarine as an essential naval arm. So the poorer Powers are conveniently remembered to ridicule the American purposal.

NO IMPROVEMENT ON ORIGINAL

MADRAS, Feb. 9.

A special cable to the "Hindu" says: "Colonel Wedgwood says that Sir John Simon's letter does little more than implement the Scheme of the Commission announced in Parliament and it is no advance from the Indian standpoint. The stipulation that some evidence may be heard privately by the Commission and then summarised for the Indian Committee is bad. It implies just that want of trust and absence of identity of interest which must always annoy those that are left outside. Indians are better off for the Commission which is merely a fishing enquiry and they will lose nothing by ignoring it. There is no advantage in their being present to criticise the evidence under the limitations proposed and in the absence of Indian criticism. The members of Parliament will no doubt do it for themselves, with probably better results in the report. But he does not think that the Commission can bring nearer the real settlement.—Free Press.

MORE UNSATISFACTORY THAN ANTICIPATED

MADRAS, Feb. 9.

Mr. Fenner Brockway, has sent the following cable to the "New Leader":

Sir John Simon's statemnt is more unsatisfactory than it was anticipated. The Central Indian Committee would be appointed by elected parties. The election by both the Houses including the undemocratic senate destroys its representative character. The restriction of membership to non-officials does not exclude representation of vested interests. The procedure is impossible. India has a changing personnel and no permanent equal authority finally on the joint Parliamentary Committee. Indian representation is to be selected by the full undemocratic Legislature and not by the elected parties. The authentic Indian voice would not be heard substantially.—Free Press.

NO 'PRIMA FACIE' REASON FOR CHANGE

"NOTHING TO DO WITH COMMISSION"

PATNA, Feb. 9.

Sir Ali Imam and Mr. Sachidanand Sinha in a short statement to the Press on Sir John Simon's statement say that if on the authority of the "Pioneer," the present proposals are a mere rechauffe of those embodied in the statements of Lord Birkenhead and H. E. the Viceroy, then it is not at all surprising that the leaders of various parties at Delhi and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru have all unanimously refused to accept the proposals made by Sir John Simon. It would thus seem that on "prima facie" consideration of the matter, there is no reason for us to change our resolve to leave the Commission severely alone at all stages of its work. Th grounds on which Sir Ali Imam and Mr. Sachidanand Sinha have so decided will be dealt with categorically in a manifesto, they propose to issue shortly.—Free Press.

MR. LANSBURY'S WELCOME

MADRAS, Feb. 9.

Mr. Lansbury welcomes Sir John Simon's statement which embodies the principle of the Round Table Conference and marks a considerable improvement on Government's original proposals. The Commisson is only an enquiry for facts and can commit nobody on questions of policy. In the process of investigation, India, in effect, gets equal status and her proposition would not be compromised by co-operation under the proposed conditions. Her freedom of action remains intact afterwards.—Free Press.

COL. WEDGWOOD ON SIMON STATEMENT

"INDIA WILL LOSE NOTHING BY IGNORING IT'

WANT OF TRUST AND ABSENCE OF IDENTITY

OPINIONS ON THE STATEMENT

ASSURNCE OF GOVT. CO-OPERATION

VICEROY'S REPLY TO SIR JOHN'S LETTER

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

Sir John Simon has received the following reply from the Viceroy:—

"I have received your letter of 6th February outlining the procedure which your Commission proposes to adopt. I can assure you my Government will be glad at all stages to give your Commission every assistance they may require in carrying out their proposal."—A. P.

'SIR JOHN GIVES AWAY HIS WHOLE CASE"

M. C. CHAGLA ON HIS STATEMENT

BOMBAY, Feb. 9.

In a statement to the A. P. Mr. M. C. Chagla says:—

Sir John Simon's statement has rendered one meritorious service to the country—in that it has finally dashed to the ground the hopes that were entertained by a few honest politicians in India that the committees to be elected by the Legislatures might enjoy an equal status with the Statutory Commission. Despite a vain attempt by means of phrases like "Free Joint Conference" and "equal status" to cajole Indian public opinion, the position of inferiority to which Indians have to submit under the scheme is patent and palpable on the face of Sir John's statement.

Sir John Simon gives away the whole show when he reserves to himself the right to examine certain witnesss in camera. It does not require very great powers of political foresight to anticipate that most of the official witnesses who are anxious to prove our unfitness for self-government will avail themselves of this opportunity to present an indictment against a whole nation.

DIFFERENCES FAR DEEPER THAN PROCEDURE

MR. J. L. BANERJEE'S VIEW

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

Mr. J. L. Banerjee M.L.C., in an interview, says: "In justice to Sir John Simon, it must be admitted that on points of procedure he has gone to the farthest limits of his powers in seeking to conciliate Indian opinion, but the objection of the Indian party leaders was not confined to the question of procedure alone. It goes far deeper and applies to the very idea underlying the appointment of the Commission.—Free Press.

ONLY STIFFENING PEOPLE'S BACK

"PATRIKA" ON MAGISTERIAL ORDER

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

Referring to the promulgation of Sec. 144 in Madras "The Amrita Bazar Patrika" writes: Government is determined to measure its strength against the popular will at the very outset so that what it calls "agitation" may be nipped in the bud. But previous experience has shown that these provocative measures only stiffen up the people's back. Government is rushing headlong to a serious calamity, no less serious than the circumstances which led to that ghastly tragedy at the Jallianwala Bagh."—Free Press.

POSITION QUITE UNAFFECTED

'BENGALEE'S" APPEAL TO LEADERS

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

Commenting on Sir John Simon's letter "The Bengalee" says: "In every way the position remains exactly what it then was, it being beyond the competence of Sir John Simon and his colleagues to remove Indian objections to the Commission. Our only regret is that there were people who believed in the possibility of changes being yet introduced into the procedure of the work of the Commission which would enable Indians to co-operate with it on honourable terms. Now that hope has been definitely dissipated, we trust all representative public bodies and all leaders claiming to act in a representative capacity, will join the boycott and vindicate the national honour of the country."

"STATESMAN'S" HOMILY.

The "Statesman" says: "Nothing is likely to impress the public mind either in Britain or elsewhere than the constant refusal of the offer that concedes the very points on which certain men who signed the resolution have been laying stress."—Free Press.

CONDITIONS FOR CO-OPERATION.

ELDERS' ULTIMATUM TO SIMON COMMISSION

NEW DELHI, Feb. 8.

The statement of Sir John Simon issued yesterday was cossiderd to-day by the Parliamentary Party of the Council of State The party has a strength of ten. Absentees were Sardar Shivdev Singh Uberoi and Raja Motichand. Those present were Sir Sankaran Nair, Mr. G. S. Khaparde, Sir Manmohandas Ramjee, Sir Rampal Singh, Munshi Narayan Prasad Asthana, Lala Ramsarandas, Mr. Desikarachari and Mr. Mahmood Suhrawardy. Sir Sankaran Nair presided. The meeting with two dissentients passed the following resolutions:—

That in our opinion it is essential that the Committee to be appointed by the Central Legislature should be entitled to:—

(1) co-operate with the Parliamentary Commission in examining all witnesses in all provinces

(2) access to all records that may be placed before the Commission and (3) supplement such evidence by requiring other witnesses to be examined and other records to be sent for.

THE PARTY'S "IF."

"If this request is complied with the Parliamentary Party is prepared to render such assistance to the Commission as may be in their power. The meeting also suggests that the Central Legislature be requested to select the Committee as early as possible for carrying out preliminary work which in their opinion, cannot be done by any officials who may be appointed for that purpose The meeting further requests the Government of India to authorise the Committee to submit their report to the Government of India and to the Central Legislature for consideration along with the report of the Commission.

A copy of the resolutions passed has been forwarded to Sir John Simon in the hope that the Commission may see their way to comply with the request.—A.P.

MR. K. C. ROY'S DISCLAIMER

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

Delhi correspondent of the Associated Press of India says:—

With reference to the Free Press message that Mr. K. C. Roy, M.L.A., invited some non-official members to dinner to meet the members of the Simon Commission and that they have declined I am authorised by Mr. Roy to state that the statement is a lie." He has not issued invitation to members of the Simon Commission or to any member of the Assembly to meet them.

GOVT. TO COMMISSION'S HELP

ACTIVE ANTI-BOYCOTT PROPAGANDA

LAHORE, Feb. 8.

"In Lahore Government started active opposition to the boycott movemment and the hartal for the last few days. It was for the first time the Government officials, title holders and the reactionaries with the aid of Police and C. I. D. openly opposed our movement in an organised form" says a statement issued by the All-Party's Boycott Committee to-day.

"In spite of all the efforts on the part of the Government" it continues "some big business centres like Anarkali etc. were almost closed and information was received that complete hartal was observed at Amritsar, Ludhiana, Batala, Sialkot, Gujranwala and other places."—Free Press.

IS IT A JOKE UPON INDIA?

OPINION ON SIMON'S STATEMENT

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

It is freely discussed in political circles, says the Political correspondent of the Free Press of India, as to whether Sir John Simon was in earnest or playing a practical joke upon the members of the Assembly by his statement. It is said in explanation that as far as can be gathered Sir John Simon is really not a free agent, but bound hand and foot to an understanding which had been arrived at between the Labour Party, Lord Birkenhead and Sir John Simon as to the minimum that is to be granted to India. The statement, it is said, embodies that understanding, which claim, it is pointed out, is borne out by a family resemblance between the statement and reports of pourparlers that had been appearing when the question was before Parliament.

IGNORANCE OF INDIAN VIEW-POINT.

I should not be surprised, said a prominent politician, if the whole statement had been printed in England and merely delivered in India which casual statement brought out many circumstantial features to support the theory. Whether the theory is well-founded or not it is pointed out, that the statement really betrays such ignorance of Indian objection to the Simon Commission that it must have been conceived in an atmosphere foreign to India and created by spoon-fed reports on which British public were fed.—Free Press.

LEADERS UNDECIDED ABOUT THEIR ATTITUDE.

POINTS OF DISSATISFACTION IN SIMON'S STATEMENT

The statement of the Simon Commisson was made available to the Press at 5 p.m. precisely by Mr. J. E. Bhore, Secretary to the Commission. The statement was made available to the Congress Party members who had assembled at the residence of their leader Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar.

Inquiries show that dissatisfaction centres round—(1) Participation in election of the Committee by official members by implication; (2) Exclusion of outsiders from the membership of the Committee by clear suggestion. (3) Restriction of scope of the Central Committee as a co-ordinate body to consideration of central subjects only and its reduction to a status of a mere additional element when the enquiry is in progress in the province; (4) Suggestion of the exclusion of Indian Committee when certain evidence is sought to be tendered in camera; (5) Omission to provide for co-operation of the Indian Committee in the institution of the subsidiary enquiries and (6) Refusal to recognise obligation to seek agreed report.

The only question which the leaders feel they have to consider is whether they should take a negative attitude and merely condemn the procedure proposed or formulate a set of terms which might be considered by the All—Party Boycott Committee.—Free Press.

LABOURITE PARTICIPATION IN SIMON COMMISSION

"BETTER IF WE HAD REMAINED ALOOF"

INDIANS BEST JUDGES OF THEIR OWN POLICY

MR. THURTLE M. P. INTERVIEWED

Mr. and Mrs. Thurtle arrived in Bombay on Monday last by s.s. "Cracovia" on a short visit to India. Mr. Earnest Thurtle, it is well-known, is an active member of the Parliamentary Labour Party. On several occasions since his election to the Commons, Mr. Thurtle has given proof of the keen interest which he takes in Indian affairs. He is better known to India by his straightforward attitude as regards the Simon Commission. It was Mr. Thurtle who, as early as November last, moved in the meeting of Parliamentary Labour Party that the Labour representatives be withdrawn from the Commission. He has come to India to get first-hand knowledge about the political and industrial conditions in this country. Before he proceeded to Delhi on his tour, Mr. Thurtle granted an exclusive interview to a special representative of the "Chronicle," in the course of which he touched upon several important political problems of the day.

INTEREST IN INDIAN PROBLEM.

Speaking about the purpose of his visit, Mr. Thurtle said ever since he entered Parliament he had been taking interest in Indian problems and it was always his ambition to come to India and get first-hand information about political and industrial affairs. The political situation in India at present, he added, was of extremely great interest especially to the members of the Labour party. Mr. Thurtle wants if he can to ascertain what the real feelings of Indian Nationalists are on the question of India's independence. As a practical Trade-Unionist interested in the progress and spread of trade-unionism, he wants to find out the extent to which trade-unionism has developed in this country and what its immediate prospets are.

BRITISH LABOURS' PARLIAMENTARY PROSPECTS.

Mr. Thurtle is very optimistic about the future of the Labour Party in England. He believes that since the last general election Labour has been steadily gaining ground with a great mass of people and he has hopes that at any rate after the general election Labour will emerge with strongest representation in the House of Commons. "Whether or not," he said, "Labour will have a clear majority over all other parties is a matter of doubt but it will certainly sweep, almost without exception, all the industrial constituencies of the country. Unless Labour can win over certain numbers of the agricultural districts it cannot hope to obtain a clear majority. Probability is that the situation of 1924 will be reproduced and the Labour Party will be called upon to form a Government trusting on the support of whatever Liberal party there may be in Parliament to support it in office. This, of course, is a very undesirable situation for the Labour Party to be placed in. Experience has fully shown that in 1924. But, I am afraid, there will probably be no other alternative." Mr. Thurtle is almost sure about the rout of the Conservative Party at the next general election which, according to him, cannot be deferred beyond early part of 1929. He asserts that the domestic record of Baldwin Government is such that the Conservative Party is bound to suffer heavy defeat at the next election.

THE LIBERALS' CHANCES.

Speaking about the chances of the Liberal Party, he said, "I know there is great deal of talk about the possibility of Liberal revival and Liberal speakers and newspapers are making optimistic forecasts as to the success of Liberalism at the next election. For my part I believe that this optimism has no sound basis. It is probably true that as a result of large amount of money—which the Liberal Party has now at its disposal brought to it by Mr. Lloyd George from the fund created in the days of Coalition Government by lavish sale of honours—the Liberal Party will get a few more seats in Parliament than they have at present. There are now 40 Liberal members sitting in the Commons and in the next election this number may possibly rise to 100 but certainly not more than that. You may take it for certain that in spite of all the brave words of Liberal party leaders the day of that party is done in the British politics. The real fight is going to the between Conservatism on the one hand and the Labour Party on the other. The British elector likes politicians with definite views. He has never been very fond of "Mr. Facing-both-ways."

INDIA AND THE BRITISH MASSES.

Mr. Thurtle assures us that if Labour takes office in minority once again, it will not repeat the mistakes of 1924. Both in regard to domestic policy and questions such as India's right to full self-government Labour will formulate its own proposals in accordance with principles it has publicly proclaimed. I must not disguise from you the fact that Labour derives its chief electoral support from British masses because of its domestic proposals. Please do not understand from this that British masses are not in favour of freedom for India but the plain fact is that they are oppressed with their domestic problems and with the imperfections of the social and economic system in their own country and human nature being what it is, they are naturally concerned with domestic questions than even with so great a question as India's self-government. India to them unfortunately is very remote but their social problems are with them from day to day. In spite of this electoral consideration, however, Labour would even take the risk of fighting the election on the question of India's self-government rather than compromise its principles to any serious extent. India should realize that Labour can only render her effective service so long as it can obtain the electoral support of the British masses and naturally it is the leaders of Labour in Great Britain who are in a best position to judge as to how this support can be obtained. I have seen bitter comments from Swarajist leaders to the effect that Labour is afraid to make the Indian question a primary issue at the next general election. May I point out to these critics if Labour were to follow this course and suffer heavy electoral defeat as a consequence, the cause of India would not thereby be advanced."

DEFENCE OF MINORITY VIEWS.

Asked to give his views on the latest statement of Sir John Simon, Mr. Thurtle said: "For my own part I say at once quite frankly that I regret that my party should have decided to be represented in this commission. I think it would have been much better if we had remain-

(Continued on next page.)

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THE DEFEAT AND AFTER

GOVT. DROPS RESERVE BANK BILL!

LEGISLATION ON SOCIAL REFORM

GOVT.'S OPPOSITION: ATTEMPT TO SHIRK RESPONSIBILITY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

The Government have decided to drop the Reserve Bank Bill Legislation altogether.—A.P.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

When the Legislative Assembly re assembled to-day to consider non-official bills, interest in the lobbies was confined solely to discussion of yesterday's sensational development with regard to the Reserve Bank Bill. There was speculation regarding the decision that has been taken by the Viceroy's Executive Council with regard to the Bill. The general opinion was that with the deletion of Clause 8, the Bill had been practically wrecked, as all the succeeding clauses refer to the Board of Directors which has ceased to exist. Any further proceedings in connection with the Bill would reduce them still more to a farce because the Council of State would then have wholly to recast the Bill.

Legal brains are busy finding a way out of the impasse so that some method might be discovered to reflont the new Bill that was barred by the Chair. This may mean the prorogation of the session and the summoning of another immediately to go through the formality to keep within the technical provisions. This is a matter on which lobby discussion is in the nature of anticipation and no definite news is available yet regarding Government's intentions.

Respective Whips are agreed that neither side expected the development which was so sudden. The fact, however, remains that the narrow margin between the two sections and about half a dozen members who had remanied neutral provided a vulnerable quarter from either point of view, and, in the end, it was the winning over of three neutrals to the Opposition side that wounded the bill fatally.

DULL PROCEEDINGS.

Proceedings were dull for the first half an hour and the Swarajist benches were empty as they are keeping away from the transaction of normal business of the session. Within an hour of the opening of the session, however, news spread in some quarters that Government had decided to drop altogether the Reserve Bank Bill legislation in view of the fact that the present political temper of the House it was not likely that the Assembly would give its independent consideration to an important financial measure of this character.

INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT.

Maulvi Mohammad Yakub moved that the Bill amending the Indian Succession Act be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Mr. Crerar, Mr. Jinnah, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. Jayaker, Mr. Abdul Haye, Mr. Ismail Khan and the mover.

Mr. Crerar said Government accepted the general principle of the Bill. He suggested the addition of Mr. Coatman to the Select Committee. Mr. Yakub agreed to Mr. Crerar's suggestion.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Neogy moved "that the Bill amending the Indian Merchandise Works Act be circulated for eliciting opinions thereon."

Sir George Rainy said Government reserved their opinion on the measure till the opinions of the local Governments were received. They had, however, no objection to its circulation.

The motion was adopted.

INCREASE OF LITIGATION.

Maulvi Mohammad Yakub next moved "that the Bill to regulate and improve law reports be circulated for eliciting opinions."

Sir Harisingh Gour opposing the motion said that increase in litigation was not due to multiplication of law reports. By the proposed legislation, he said they would be depriving themselves of useful comments on ruling.

Mr. Jayakar objected to the motion as it would kill nearly hundred publications doing useful work and would keep out of publication important judgments which for some reasons or other might not be published in authorised series. He suggested that the matter be left for the Bench and Bar to decide among themselves.

Mr. Kelkar said the new bill would create an absolute monopoly and cut at the very root of efficiency.

Mr. L. Graham explained that Government did not welcome the measure enthusiastically, but they would not oppose it. It was a case for the Bench and the Bar to decide and unless Government was equipped with their views they could not express any views.

Maulvi Mohammad Yakub replying to the debate said the very fact that the authorised series left out a number of important rulings necessitated a legislation which would eventually cause those interested in law to devote more attention to improvement of the series.

The House agreed to the motion.

Mr. Neogy then moved "that the Bill amending the Inland Steam Vessels Act be circulated for eliciting opinions thereon." The Bill invests Government with authority to fix maximum and minimum freights and fares that can be lawfully charged by inland steamer services on analogy of similar authority in regard to company managed railways. It also seeks to appoint Advisory Committees to be attached to inland steamer concerns to keep them in touch with public opinion and grievances of travellers.

After several members had spoken on the motion, Mr. Neogy's motion for circulation of the Bill was agreed to.

AFTER LUNCH.

Just when the Assembly met after the lunch interval a large contingent of lady delegates of the All India Women's Educational Conference took their seats in the public galleries. They were probably drawn by the prospect of a discussion on Sir Harisingh Gour's Bill regarding special marriages and age of consent.

EVIL OF ACCUMULATION.

Maulvi Muhamed Yakub moved for a circulation of his bill to prevent accumulation of interest for long periods by laying down "that no creditor shall realise in all by way of interest the amount exceeding the principal." He declared that the Usurious Loans Act of 1918 provided no remedy to check this evil or accumulation beyond certain limit.

The motion was agreed to.

Sir Harisingh Gour's bill to amend section 141 of the I. P. C. was opposed by Mr. Keane and Mr. Crerar and the bill was withdrawn.

AGE OF CONSENT.

Sir Harisingh Gour next moved for consideration of his Age of Consent Bill which proposes to raise the age from 13 to 14 in the case of married girls and from 14 to 16 in the case of unmarried girls. He said that the Government Act of 1925 which raised the age of consent to 13 and 14 did not commit him to abandon his attempt to raise the age further when public opinion was sufficiently roused. He dwelt on the evils of early marriage which was responsible for the ghastly death rate among young mothers. Government's opposition on the ground of administrative difficulties was only an attempt to shirk responsibility. 'If Government opposes this elementary piece of justice Government must face the criticism that Government is the enemy of social progress because its strength lies in the weakness of the people."

Mr. Harbilas Sarda said that public opinion had sufficiently matured in support of this legislation.

GOVERNMENT SYMPATHY.

Mr. Crerar paid a tribute to the courage and persistency of the mover without which no great reform was achieved. The problem had its ramifications vitally bearing on some of the most fundamental problems of national life. He warned against the dangers of drastic changes in Criminal Law at short intervals occasioning uncertainty in the public mind as to the exact state of the law. The Government of India were in deep sympathy proportionate to their own weight of special responsibility in the matter. A very practical and useful way to deal with the problem was to deal with the question of child marriage. (Hear hear). The Home Member further announced that it was the intention of the Government of India to constitute a strong Committee of officials to undertake a comprehensive survey of the whole question with a view to further action. He hoped that in view of the definite steps taken and those in contemplation, the motion for consideration would not be pressed and that the Bill would be moved for circulation.

Lala Lajpatrai acknowledged the difficulties in the way of the enacting legislation and stated that if Government appointed a committee to consider the whole question the house should accept it. He formally moved for circulation of the Age of Consent Bill which was agreed to.

NEW BILLS INTRODUCED.

After this the following new bills were formally introduced: Sir Harisingh Gour's special Marriage Bill, Mr. Kelkar's Indian Limitations Act Amendment Bill, Mr. Haji's Coastal Traffic Reservation Bill and Deferred Rebates Bill, Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhury's Indian Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Bill, Dr. Gour's Indian Divorce Act Amendment Bill and Hindu Inheritance Bill, Mr. Kelkar's Bills relating to removal of caste disabilities and the restriction of interest recoverable from debtors and Mr. Joshi's bill amending the I. P. C. for protecting Trade Unions.

The Assembly then adjourned till tomorrow when Sir Basil Blackett will make a statement giving reasons for abandoning the Reserve Bank legislation altogether.—A. P.

FINANCE MEMBER'S MANOEUVRES

BANK BILL MUDDLE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

Desperate measures, says the Political correspondent of the Free Press of India, are under consideration of the Government of India in regard to the impasse created by the Legislative Assembly's rejection of Clause 8 of the Reserve Bank Bill on Wednesday afternoon. The only course, and a very desperate course at that, open to the Government of India, it is said, according to the expert advising the Government of India is to persuade Lord Irwin to recommend under Section 67-B of the Government of India Act, and Sections 36 and 36-B of the Indian Legislative Rules the passage of the Reserve Bank Bill which was recently published in the Gazette of India on the ground that Wednesday's final voting constitutes a dilatory motion. This step is in its very nature such a serious affront to the Legislature, that one would not credit it at being possible anywhere except in Bedlam but for the knowledge that Sir Basil Blackett was so foolish according to reliable authority to suggest to the Viceroy that the Legislative session would be prorogued within a few days' interval twice so that the old Reserve Bank Bill may automatically lapse. In case the Government are so ill-advised as to seek to subvert the Legislature by taking umbrage under technical loopholes, on reliable authority it can be said that President Patel would not fail to rise to the occasion once again. In the opinion of the best friends of Sir Basil the only honourable and sensible course for the Government to recognise defeat and to drop further progress with the Bill and leave it to the new Finance Member to attend afresh free from the muddled legacies of this over-muddled Bill.—Free Press.

GOVERNMENT'S OPPORTUNITY IN ASSEMBLY

BOYCOTT RESOLUTION—A CERTAINTY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 8.

In view of the decision of the All-Party leaders that the statement of Sir John Simon leaves the Boycott movement unaffected, it is regarded as practical certainty that the All-Party boycott resolution would be carried on by an overwhelming majority in the Legislative Assembly on the 16th instant when resolutions are expected to come up for discussion.

In this connection it is stated by Party Whips that it is absolutely essential that all members of unofficial benches should hasten to Delhi at the first opportunity and remain in attendance until the debate on boycott resolution is over and also until discussions in regard to the Reserve Bank Bill are over.—Free Press.

LABOUR PAPER'S HOPES

PLEA FOR ABANDONMENT OF BOYCOTT

LONDON, Feb. 9.

The "Daily Herald's" editorial expresses the opinion that Indian Nationalist leaders are not so completely hostile to co-operation with the Simon Commission as their statement suggests. It will be a great triumph if an agreed solution to the question of rights of the Indian Commission, its method of election and status could be reached. It recalls that the "Daily Herald" joined Messrs. Ramsay MacDonald, George Lansbury, and others in the appeal to Indian leaders co-operate with the British Commission, because it believed that the advance of India towards Self-government would be aided, not hindered, by the abandonment of the policy of boycott. The paper concludes by saying: "That opinion we still hold."—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Lt.: Colonel J. M. Clark arrived at Government House Bombay on Wednesday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson dined with Major General Sir Reginald and Lady Ford at the Rio Club in the Hospital Fete Grounds and afterwards attended the 'Wrestling'.

LABOURITE PARTICIPATION IN SIMON COMMISSION

(Continued from previous page.)

ed aloof. We would have been completely free to consider whatever proposals the Commission might make on their merits and in the light of our declared views as to what ought to be done. In pursuance of this point of view I and some of my parliamentary colleagues sought to induce our party to withdraw our representatives from the Commission. In this we were unsuccessful as only a small number supported us. Under the circumstances we had nothing to do but to acquiesce in the decision of a large majority of our colleagues.

"NO COMPLETE EQUALITY."

If the party is to work effectively, minorities have, on occasions, got to allow their views to be overruled, however strongly they may hold those views and however important may be the question involved. My colleagues and I would not have felt justified in breaking our party on this issue. Never would electors have supported us had we done so. Short of obtaining the withdrawal of our representatives we did seek to obtain agreement on the point that any committee or commission appointed by Indian Legislature should work on equal terms with the British Parliamentary Commission and we hoped that we would achieve this. Sir John Simon's latest statement does not, I admit, justify one in saying that there will be complete equality as between the two bodies but in my view there is not now any very material difference between their powers. However, these are rather fine points and I don't presume to say to Indian leaders that it is in their interests to co-operate with the Commission. Just as I hold that the British Labour leaders must be allowed to be the judges of their policy in Britain, so Indian leaders must be the best judges of the policy in India. In my view the most important thing for Indian national movements to do at the present time is to formulate an agreed policy and call upon British Parliament, to put this policy into effect. If Indians will say, in unison and in definite terms, what they want I think it will be found that quite apart from the findings of the Commission, British Labour movement will be prepared to give whole-hearted support to those demands when proper time arrives. Labour is accused of being reactionary and imperialist like other parties. Believe me this is a libel on the British Labour movement. I admit that there may be found imperialists in our ranks but a great body of the movement is utterly opposed to what is commonly understood as imperialism and is earnestly desirous of doing all that it can to see India a free and independent nation at the earliest possible moment. Labour would tremendously help India in this work if only it can obtain the definite demands from a united India."

BRITISH LABOUR AND INDAN INDEPENDENCE.

Referring to the resolution of complete independence passed by the Indian National Congress at its Madras Session, Mr. Thurtle told our representative that he had read that resolution with great interest. There appeared to be in India, he went on to say, a strong opinion that British Labour was anxious to keep India, even against her will, within the British Empire. He characterized it as a wholly mistaken idea. Proceeding, he made it clear that if a free and independent India should wish to be still associated with the British Empire in the way that Canada, Australia and South Africa were associated with it, British Labour would be quite pleased but if on the other hand such a free and independent India wished to sever the British connection completely, British Labour Party would never raise its voice in opposition to that. However he believed that the question of complete separation was at the moment almost entirely an academic one. "Let India," he argued, "reach the same position as that enjoyed at present by the self-governing dominions and then there can be no question of keeping her within the Empire against her will. Dominions can sever British connection to-morrow if they wish and there will be no one to say them nay. Self-governing India will be precisely in the same position. No one regrets more than I do—and I am sure in saying this I am voicing the opinion of the whole Labour movement—that this dissension should have arisen between the Indian national movement and our-selves. I hope this will prove to be purely a temporary phase and that later on the great Labour movement of Britain will be able to work in complete friendship and harmony with the Indian people."

Mr. Thurtle accompanied by his wife left Bombay for Delhi yesterday. They will visit the big cities and important industrial centres in India before they sail for England in the middle of the next month.

The plague situation in Hyderabad remains unchanged. The whole city presents a desolate appearance. The authorities have taken preventive measures.—A. P.

SECTION 144 IN MADRAS

BAN ON MEETINGS AND DEMONSTRATIONS

WORKING COMMITTEE ON GOVT.'S "VINDICTIVE SPIRIT"

CONGRESS PARTIES AND COUNCIL WORK

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

The Working Committee of the Congress met at Dr. Ansari's residence. The following nine members were present:—

Dr. Ansari, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Moulana Mohamed Ali, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mrs. Naidu, Sardar Sardul Singh, Shuiab Qureshi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The six absentees were, Mr. Gandhi, Pandit Motilal, Mr. Sen Gupta, Seth Jamanlal Bajaj, Mr. Subash Chandra Bose and Ravi Shankar.

WORK IN COUNCILS.

At the invitation of the President a number of members of the Congress Party to the Assembly and a few Provincial Councils were also present during the discussion of the Congress resolution with regard to the work in Councils. After hearing them the Committee drafted certain instructions for the guidance of the Council and Assembly members. These instructions are meant to remove the doubts in regard to the interpretation of the Congress resolution and to lay down the lines which the Congress Party members should follow in the various contingencies. The final shape to these instructions will be given to-morrow before they are issued.

ATTENDANCE ON SPECIFIED CASES.

The Working Committee then considered applications received from leaders of the Congress Party in the Assembly and various Provincial Councils for permission to attend the Councils on specified matters. Regarding the Assembly the Committee approved of the provisional sanction accorded by the President to Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar to oppose Government proposals on the Reserve Bank Bill. The Central Provinces, Congress Party was authorised to oppose in the terms of the instruction to be issued the Tenancy Irrigation and Settlement Bills, the Madras Congress Party to oppose the Malabar Tenancy Bill, the Bihar Congress Party to oppose the Bihar Tenancy Bill by way of direct opposition or amendment. Similar permission was given to the Bombay Council Party in regard to the University Bill and the Bengal Party was permitted to oppose the Medical Act Amendment Bill.

The Committee passed the following resolution regarding hartal:—

GOVT. ACTION CONDEMNED.

"The Committee congratulates the country on the successful hartal observed and demonstrations and protests made all over India against the Statutory Commission on the day of its arrival. The Committee regrets there were some disturbances in connection with hartal at Madras which resulted in the death of one person and injuries to others. The Committee notes with regret that these disturbances were due to the conduct of those who were determined to defeat boycott and that at several places those in authority and their supporters brought undue pressure to bear upon people not to observe hartal. The Committee strongly condemns the orders issued under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code in Madras prohibiting meetings, demonstrations, processions and propaganda for hartal which were served on members of the Boycott Propaganda Committee as arbitrary and unwarranted and condemns also the action of Government in having issued these orders in a vindictive spirit and at the instance of interested parties."

The Committee meets to-morrow in the afternoon to discuss the draft schemes of Swaraj Constitution. Mr. C. Vijiaraghavachariar is here to explain to the Committee the details of his scheme. Pandit Motilal is arriving to-morrow.—A. P.

SEQUEL TO PROHIBITORY ORDER

NON-COPLIANCE UNDER CONSIDERATION

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

The promulgation of Section 144 has eclipsed the interest in Sir John Simon's statement here and still remains the sensation of the day. In all 21 persons have been served with the order. Among those against who mthe order has been promulgated are, two ladies.—Srimati Yamini Purna Tilakamma, an Andhra Non co-operator, and Mrs. Masilamoni, editor of the "Tamil Magal" and seven members of the Madras Legislative Council. The Leader of the Opposition and the Deputy Leader have been gagged while Mr. Prakasam is the solitary M.L.A. Other distinguished persons include Dr. P. Varadarajulu, Messrs. K. Nageswara Rao Pantulu, Yakub Hussain Sahib. Those who have been served with notices held a meeting to-day at Mr. Satyamurti's house to decide on the steps to be taken with regard to the probitory order.

The majority opinion, it is understood, favoured disobedience as it was felt that the order invaded even the elementary rights of citizens.

Telegrams have also been sent to leaders in New Delhi asking for advice.

There will be another meeting to-night at 9 in the Mahajan Sabha Hall when, it is believed, a decision will be arrived at, as there is a clear indication of the feeling that swift and effective action should be taken before the Commission arrives here. It is also felt that if the Government were fair and just, the same order should have been served on the anti-Boycotters also.

"SYMBOL OF DESPAIR."

In this connection, the comment of the "Hindu" advising the calling off the hartal is said to have influenced, not a little the Cabinet which met on Sunday last. As regards the order itself the "Tamil Nadu" states that the prohibition does not include the observance of the hartal only but also the propaganda for it. Prohibiting of leaders from what they themselves had signified their intention of not doing due to a sense of responsibility, shows only the petti-mindedness of the authorities. It asks whether the Congressmen are to be deterred from doing their legitimate work on account of the rowdyism of the hooligans and the Government "Kanganies."

The "Swarajya" says that the order is in one sense a triumph for boycotters. It is also a symbol of despair felt by the authorities in the matter of the hartal.

The "Swadeshamitran" says that it was the police who failed to do their duty on Friday last. It adds that the order will be welcome in one sense. It would only give an impetus to the boycott movement.—Free Press.

ORDER ISSUED ON POLICE OFFICER FROM STATEMENT

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

Prohibitive orders under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, were promulgated on a sworn statement made before the Chief Presidency Magistrate by Khan Bahadur Khalimulla, Assistant Commissioner of Police.—A. P.

MOVEMENTS OF PUBLIC.

MAGISTRATE'S NEW RESTRICTIONS

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

Besides the order under Section 144 passed on specific individuals, the Chief Presidency Magistrate has to-day issued another notice prohibiting the public generally from frequenting or visiting public places for one month, to abstain from attending any meeting or engaging as volunteers. The notice also prohibits the public from distributing boycott propaganda posters or receiving any.

Two armoured cars have arrived in the City from Bangalore and were seen going on the First Line Beach.—Free Press.

INSTIGATION OF "RASCALS OF MOSCOW."

LONDON PAPER'S VITUPERATION

LONDON, Feb. 9.

The "Daily Mail" editorially commends the precautions against disturbance taken in Madras, finds that there is clear evidence of the "Rascals of Moscow Government" instigating and paying for the outbreaks. It instances the fact that the Moscow "Pravada" announced on January 31 of the riots which greeted Sir John Simon and his colleagues on landing at Bombay.—Reuter.

CHINESE SITUATION NOT ENCOURAGING

WAR WITH U. S. A, UNTHINKABLE.

FOREIGN SECRETARY IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

In the House of Commons on the resumption of the debate on the King's address, Sir Austen Chamberlain made a statement on foreign affairs. He reaffirmed that the policy was animated by goodwill and friendship towards China and its aspirations. He said that it was most difficult to carry out the policy while the Chinese were unable to provide a stable government. But Britain made some progress. Britain was not justified in withholding consent to the collection of two and a half per cent. surtaxes agreed upon in Washington, but objected to illegal additional levies cropping up in different parts of China. He was happy to say that there had been lately some signs of agreement among the Chinese themselves towards the adoption of uniform, non-discriminatory, national tariff and when the Chinese had completely agreed on that, Britain would not adopt an obstructive attitude. Britain had also progressed in connection with extra territoriality, but it was impossible to surrender further rights while the Chinese legal codes were still incomplete, suffering from division of authority. He regretted that following a surrender of British concessions at Hankow and Chukiang, the situation there was in no way encouraging. The Defence Force had been reduced to 4,500 and orders had been given for the withdrawal of another battalion. He regretted the failure of the Chinese authorities to give satisfaction for the outrages perpetrated at Nanking where even now the Chinese troops were unlawfully occupying the British Consulate. Nevertheless the general situation had improved since last year and the anti-British character of the agitation had changed. The Chinese were beginning to acquire better appreciation of British goodwill.

NO PROSPECT OF WAR WITH AMERICA.

Sir A. Chamberlain defended Government against the charges of Opposition regarding Geneva. He had no doubt that the United States bitterly regretted the failure of honest efforts of all the three parties to advance the work begun in Washington. He expressed the opinion that Government were well advised not to take up the subject again at present; but he hoped that the participants in the Conference and also other interested Governments would learn from the failure that when time came to review the Washington Convention,—and as he hoped to make a new one,—they might profit by the lessons of past and succeed where last year they had failed. He emphasised that war with the United States was unthinkable and a prospect of it or preparation for it had never been, and never would be the basis of British policy.

FAILURE OF GENEVA.

He said that British ship-building was not competitive and programmes were framed solely with a view to the necessary protection of the British interests. Government's action in modifying the cruiser programme sufficiently showed that the failure of the Geneva Conference had not lessened the desire to modify naval construction. In the meantime, there were other Anglo-American negotiations pending, namely, the Arbitration Treaty which America had submitted to Britain and which was identical with that submitted to the French Government; but the new Franco-American Treaty was not the same as the original draft, the exact contents of which he had not yet been apprised of. But the new Treaty like the old one was not unlimited treaty for arbitration in every difficulty they would have. Sir A. Chamberlain said he would enter into fullest correspondence and consultation with the Dominions' Governments before answering the American proposals.—Reuter.

PROTEST AGAINST ILL-TREATMENT

PRISONERS ON STRIKE

CALCUTTA, Feb. 9.

The "Forward" reports that some of the political prisoners in the Alipore Central Jail have gone on strike as a protest against alleged ill-treatment.—A. P.

MADRAS GOVT'S HANDBOOK

FOR PRESENTATION TO SIMON COMMISSION

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

It is understood that the Government of Madras have brought out a handbook of the administration of Madras for the benefit of the Simon Commission.—A. P.

BAN ON DISCUSSION OF GRIEVANCES

BURMA GOVERNOR'S FIAT

POLICE DEMONSTRATION AT CONFERENCE MANDAP

(From A Correspondent).

MINBU (BURMA), Feb. 6.

Minbu town presented a battle-like appearance on the 4th. The annual conference of the Sanghas and Cibiya for that day having been suddenly stopped by an order of the Deputy Commissioner. Early in the morning 150 armed police commanded by Commissioner Magwe and the European military officer on horses, surrounded the mandap and prohibited the entry of delegates and visitors. The police stopped people on the roads and ordered them go back and announced by beat of gongs in the Minbu town and surrounding districts that the conference was stopped. Even people bringing food to the Hpoongyis were sent back and several Hpoongyis had to starve that day. Conferences have been prohibited for one month in the Minbu district under section 144 issued by the Deputy Commissioner he being of opinion there was a likelihood of the breach of peace and public tranquility.

Telegrams protesting against this sudden ban have been sent to the Governor of Burma, the Viceroy and Dr. M. A. Ansari, President of the Indian National Congress.

H. E. the Governor of Burma has sent the following to the Deputy Commissioner: Telegram received from President of the All-Burma Sanghas and Cybiya protesting against the prohibition of their meeting. Later telegram suggests that the meeting was essentially of a religious character. You should summon the organisers of the meeting and explain to them that Government have no desire to interfere with their meetings, but that in the present situation, cannot allow speeches to be made at these meetings regarding capitation and thatameda taxes. If the organisers are prepared to give you adequate assurances that speakers at meetings will refrain from referring to the capitation and that hameda taxes, and make no protests against the methods of collection adopted in enforcing collection, you need not object to further meetings being held. If assurances are given, you will no doubt consider issuing a revised order under Section 144.

CONDITIONS IMPOSED.

The Deputy Commissioner thereupon called the leaders of the conference, explained the situation and insisted on the exclusion of the above items including the reading of grave allegations of villagers made against the high handedness of Government servants but only allowing the mentioning of the names of persons making allegations. It is felt that officials under the Burma Government have been ignoring some of the elementary principles of citizenship.

In view of the modification of the order, the Sanghas Conference met under the presidency of Mr. Kyithigon Sayadaw with the singing of religious patriotic songs. About three thousand attended the Conference. It may be noted that about ten thousand people were turned back on Saturday by the police.

HAIG MEMORIAL ERECTION.

FATE OF LABOUR AMENDMENT

LONDON, Feb. 8.

In the House of Commons on the motion of Mr. Baldwin a resolution was adopted in favour of submitting a petition to the King to direct a monument to be erected on public charge in memory of the late Earl Haig with an inscription paying a tribute to his illustrious career and devoted services.

The Labour amendment moved by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in favour of the appointment of a Select Committee to consider the most fitting form of national memorial to Earl Haig "in view of his known concern for the comfort and welfare of ex-servicemen and their widows and dependents", was defeated by 220 votes to 103.—Reuter.

NO MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUES

PROHIBITIVE ORDER IN NELLORE

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

A Madras Government order prohibits processions with music within fifty yards of any mosque in Nellore for one month from 7th February.—A. P.

NEW DEWAN OF BHARATPUR

DELHI, Feb. 8.

It is understood that Mr. P. G. Mackenzie has been appointed Dewan of Bharatpur and that he will shortly take up his appointment.—A.P.

INDORE ROMANCE

MORE COMPLICATIONS

IS MISS MILLER A MINOR?

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, Feb. 7.

With regard to the second marriage of the ex-Maharaja good many attempts are made to misrepresent the facts I had specially to interview the friends of the junior Maharani. As it was a Maratha inter-caste wedding, Mr. Jayakar was consulted as an expert in Hindu law. This marriage was celebrated according to Hindu rites at Indore during the Diwanship of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar. As the Maharani Indirabai was a minor the guardians of the bride had to take the assent of the senior Maharani Chandravatibai who on the sacred Gita is said to have given her consent to this second marriage. The ex-Maharaja also gave a solemn assurance that he would not marry a third wife. Medically some eminent doctors had given a certificate that the senior Maharani was unable to fulfil the conditions of matrimony. This second marriage was not brought about for mercenary motives and none of her relatives received any jahagirs or donations. The Junior Maharani belonged to the most respectable Maratha family of Rao Bahadur Mukund Ramchandra Rao who was Executive Engineer, Bombay, P. W. D., and under whose supervision the University Tower, High Court and many other buildings were erected. The late Mr. Mukund Rao was a J.P. and a Fellow of the Bombay University. He was a great reformer and belonged to the first batch who started the Bombay Prarthana Samaj. The father of the Junior Maharani is the fifth son of the Rao Bahadur. Mr. Nanuji Rao is a graduate of the Bombay University who on account of his indifferent health is at present settled in Indore. The Rao family has established a name for their proficiency in engineering. The Junior Maharani's mother is Mrs. Sumatibai Rao, the daughter of the late Rao Bahadur Anandrao R. Talcherker, J.P., and a Government pensioner, whose family is well-known in Bombay.

OFFERS OF CONVERSIONS.

Some leaders of Kshatriya Marathas at Indore have wired to the ex-Maharaja their willingness to convert Miss Miller ito Hinduism, provided the Maharaja convinces them that she is not a minor. If lay-men like Dr. Savarkar, Dr. Suratkar, and Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar have come forward to convert the American bride into Hinduism, Indorians cannot understand why Dr. Gosavi who is on the staff of the ex-Maharaja and a religious preacher (guru) should not perform the ceremony at Colombo?

It is reported the well-known Anna Gaikwad, who was on intimate terms with the ex-Maharaja, is engaged in connection with the Miller wedding. The ex-Maharaja's agents are said to be corresponding with Mr. Dinanath, the former secretary of Sir Tukojirao. Mr. Harbux Singh, a barrister from Hoshiarpur, it is reported, is at present corresponding with the ex-Maharaja and has recommended him to accept the tenets of Sikh religion under which it will be possible for him to marry the American girl. Captain Zakkaullaha, who is now Sirdar Bolia's Private Secretary, has, it is reported, recommended the ex-Maharaja to adopt Islam which will facilitate this wedding.

I am glad a[illegible] of Pangarker Buva has come forward to contradict the report heard by me. I had, however, very reliable account that Dr. Gosavi, Madhiya Batu, Shinde and others had proceeded to Nasik. It was contemplated by them to tackle Panganker Buva and through him to approach the Shankera-acharya Dr. Kurtkoti who is at Nasik. They have, however, approached Dr. Kurtkoti independently without the intervention of the Buva. Indore people here think it will be a proper course for the Buva to come forward and give independent advice to the ex-Maharaja. I hear there is also another obstacle to the ex-Maharaja's coming to Indore. I learn Rajapurker naikins of the ex-Maharaja's cousin, Tatya Saheb Holker, have taken proceedings in Bombay with regard to some properties for heavy damages, and Sir Tukojirao, as advised, is, I am told, anxious to avoid process.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddaq).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: AQUARIUS.

If to-day is your birthday, you are weighed in the (green, dry, or "wet" grocer's) balance and found miserably wanting. Why this is so none can tell, not even your "Mem Sab," but only your stars, sublime and, ofttimes supine. Viscountess Burnham without burning ham or bacon, or the fingers of self or her serf, lately said in the following sweet and sonorous words: "I was brought up on two words: 'duty and discipline.'" You take pride and prejudice in saying that you have been brought up on two words: "grab and greed." Your greed will sometimes make your cranium a mere vacuum, and you will act like a worthy who realising that he won one day and lost the next at cards followed the advice of a wag and played every other day to dodge Kismet, like, say, our good friends the Liberals in all matters except the Boycott of Simon Show. Like the 90 per cent. of present-day youths you will waste your "javani" in dreaming of the impossible, of "grabbing at mirages" (a phrase harrowed, I mean hallowed by Whitehall), caring not for Bharat Mata who gave you birth and reared you in her bosom, but doting on and dying for the lap of your idol, singing as under:—

"My hands my lips are feverish with the longing and the waiting
And no softness of the twilight soothes their heat,
Till I see your radiant eyes, shining stars beneath the starlight,
Till I kiss the slender coolness of your feet.

You can't get better Value than Wills's GOLD FLAKE

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4 Annas per packet of 10

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No. CF/35. The Imperial Tobacco Co. of India Ltd.

5H WEEK FETE

PLEASE VISIT OUR STALL IN THE HOSPITAL SECTION

The following Extract from the Seventh Annual Report of the SEVA SADAN SOCIETY will tell you what we can do for the DEFORMED CHILDREN.

"We take this opportunity of tendering our earnest thanks to Messrs. N. POWELL & CO. for FREE TREATMENT over a period of more than eight months, of two young girls about four years old, who had been suffering from rickets since their admission in the Home three years ago. These girls who could formerly hardly crawl on the ground are quite able to walk without the least difficulty."

Those who want to consult us may call over to our place or write us giving full description of the case and our specialists will be glad to advise suitable appliances.

N. POWELL & Co., BOMBAY 4.

Finger tips to Beauty

Here's the sure way to a beautiful complexion. To-night when you go to bed take a little pure Mercolized Wax and gently massage it in with the finger tips. Then while you sleep the Wax will be gently and imperceptibly dissolving away the microscopic atoms of old, worn out cuticle which have been clogging up the pores and making your skin seem so dull and muddy. You'll wake in the morning to find the fresh, clear skin, which was growing underneath all the time, has at last got the chance Nature meant it to have.

You'll be surprised at the difference even one night will make. Keep up the treatment for a few days and you will realise how needless are artificial aids if you only keep the skin clear in this simple, natural way. Just ask any chemist for a small jar of ordinary, pure Mercolized Wax. It is usually sold in two sizes.

MERCOLIZED WAX

DOES NOT contain Mercury or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

Good Health means Happiness

and no price can be too great to pay for a sound and healthy constitution.

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT BROWN **COD LIVER OIL**

has been recommended for over 70 years by the leading Medical Authorities for Coughs, Colds, Diseases of the Throat and Chest,

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AND ALL LEADING DEALERS.

MADRAS EUROPEANS ON WAR PATH

"KEEP POWDER DRY-" SAYS CHAIRMAN.

GITA INVOKED IN SUPPORT

MADRAS, Feb, 8.

"Keep your powder dry" was the warning uttered to the Europeans by one of the speakers at a crowded European Association meeting to-night at Hotel Bosto. Sir Alexander MacDougall, Chairman of the Association, presiding, twitted Swarajist leaders for their absence from the scenes of the recent disturbances. He observed that there were few Europeans in India who did not sympathise with Indian aspirations but they considered that those aspirations must be attained by constitutional means rather than by bloodshed and violence. He remarked that in Madras the spirit of the nonviolent cult had taken a turn towards inflammatory speeches, ridiculing of authority and disregard for law and order. After pointing out that no people in the world had fought harder for freedom of speech and opinion than the British, Sir Alexander said freedom carried with it a certain responsibility which should prevent free speech from degenerating into licence. Leaders in every movement should always be found in the forefront and after all their talk one would have expected the leaders of the hartal in Madras to be on the scene, but such was not the case. One or two did turn up but the majority remained indoors and they calmly stated without investigation that the disturbances were caused by the organised hooliganism of anti-boycotters. After quoting the "Hindu's" comment that there was "lamentable lack of leadership at a critical moment" Sir Alexander went on to say that inspite of all that had happened the same leaders against the advice of friends had proclaimed another hartal on the day of the arrival of the Simon Commission in Madras. Had sterner measures been taken earlier, the trouble might have been avoided and Sir Alexander was glad that Government was becoming alive to the situation and from the orders published to-day he believed that the city would be saved from further scenes of violence.

Mr. G. W. Chambers, M. L. C., moved a resolution condemning the rioting on the hartal day, demanding immediate steps by Government for the fixing of the responsibility for the disorders and taking necessary action against those found responsible. The same motion recorded the opinion that it was Government's duty to hold an enquiry to ascertain why adequate precautions were not taken on Friday for the protection of law-abiding citizens and asked for compensation from Government for those who suffered in person or property and to endeavour to recover such penalties from whomsoever Government considered responsible.

Mr. F. G. Luker, Chairman of the Madras Trade Association, seconding declared that the hartal did not reflect the Indian feeling.

AUTHORITY OF GITA CITED.

Mr. A. A. Hayles of "The Madras Mail" moved the next resolution which welcomed the prohibitive orders promulgated by the Government who thus showed that they were alive to the danger of a further hartal. Amidst cheers, he quoted the Hindu gospel of the Bhagawad Gita and reminded Government of its duty to rise equal to the occasion.

Mr. Maitland Jones who received an ovation characterised the assaults on Europeans as unprovoked and cowardly. "We ought to be able to meet such attacks ourselves", declared the speaker and he added that Friday's demonstration of violence was the culmination of the Swarajist policy.

Both the resolutions were unanimously agreed to amidst cheers.—A. P.

LZ. 1081

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UNEQUALLED for SPORTSMEN
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Re. One a box or Rs. 2-4 family size. All medicine vendors.

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HELL OF BOMBAY MUST GO.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is gratifying to note that the Press campaign that I carried followed by the scathing criticisms of my esteemed friends, Messrs. Burjorji Bharucha and Indulal Yajnik, have at length evoked a response from the bureaucrats of the Bombay Municipal Corporation—who have taken up the matter of doing the patchwork to perpetuate the horrors of the housing conditions of municipal employees at Umarkhadi—known in the Press as the "Living Hell of Bombay."

Last Sunday Messrs. Nariman (M.L.C.), Indulal Yaganik and a few friends of the victims of that chawl paid a surprise visit to Patharphod Lane, where the landlord has taken up the matter of repairs in hand!

No sooner did we start climbing a few steps on the staircase the Hero of Back Bay exclaimed: "Surely this would give way if Maulana Shaukat Ali was present."

We visited a number of small tenements and regret to find that while the repairs were going on, municipal employees were allowed to stay there. In my last letter, I have already explained at great length that the building was in a stage of collapse, and I wonder who would be held responsible for the lives of those who were forced to stay there still.

Later on we met the landlord of the chawl and one of the officials of the Corporation, who had smelt our presence there. On questioning the landlord as to what rent he received from the Municipality, he evaded the answer by saying that the lavatories that were leaking were repaired. On our pointing out that the same were not repaired, he was taken aback and assured us that he would do the needful. I wonder whether the landlord could ever forget what rent he realises from the Corporation, and his evading the answer calls forth an immediate inquiry into the matter, and it is, therefore, also necessary that a vigilant watch be kept over the repairs done.

Now may I request Messrs. Clayton and his staff to make it convenient to stay for a few hours in this chawl, and I am confident that they would like to lead the strike of the employees.

Permit me, Mr. Editor, to make a side reference to the Valpakhadi Chawl where there are absolutely no lighting arrangements but to bluff the visitors a few lights have been installed in the compound, and worst of all is that the night-soil is being collected nearby which is not properly flushed and it emanates unbearable smell, which is a disgrace to the fair name of the Corporation.

May I request you, Mr. Editor, to take up the cause of the victims of these unfortunate chawls and compel the Corporation to demolish the tottering buildings and remove the cause of "dirt, filth and disease" from the heart of the city, which sucks the life-blood of the employees of the Corporation like cancer.—Yours, etc.,

M. DESAI.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

NEW BERAR CO., LTD.

SHAREHOLDERS ANNUAL MEETING

The fifty-fourth annual general meeting of the shareholders of the New Berar Company Limited was held at the offices of the Company on Thursday afternoon, Mr. B. N. Gamudia presiding.

The Directors' Report for the year ending September 30.1927, showed that the Company made a profit of Rs. 1,63,017-5-9 which together with Rse. 7,194-8-3 brought forward from the last year's account came to Rs. 1.70,211-14-0. Out of this, the meeting resolved to pay a dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. and pay a bonus of Rs. 8,000-0-0 to the staff.

The Company contributed Rs. 1,500 to the Gujarat and Kathiawar Flood Relief Fund.

After re-electing the Retiring Directors and appointing Directors for the ensuing year, the meeting terminated.

THE INDIAN COTTON CO. LTD.

42ND GENERAL MEETING

The annual general meeting of the Indian Cotton Co. Ltd. was held at the Registered Offices of the Company on Thursday evening, with Mr. B. N. Gamudia in the chair.

The profit and loss account of the Company for the year ending September 30, 1927, showed a credit balance of Rs. 488,084-7-4, included an amount of Rs. 6,870-13-9, brought forward from the last year's account. Out of this, the meeting resolved to distribute Rs. 87,500 as divident at the rate of 14 per cent., to pay Rs. 8,000 as bonus to the staff and carry forward Rs. 7,584-7-4 to the ensuing year's account.

Mr. I. Ohta was re-elected as director the meeting then appointed auditors and then was dissolved.

LORD HEADLEY IN KATHIAWAR.

BHAVNAGAR ANJUMAN-E-ISLAM'S INVITATION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In reply to the letter that the Anjuman-e-Islam of Bhavnagar had sent to the Rt. Hon. Lord Headley Al Haj Al Farooque welcoming him to India the Anjuman received an intimation from his lordship that he intended shortly to visit Kathiawar. The Anjuman having received this welcome news requested his lordship to include Bhavnagar also in the programme of his Kathiavar tour. I am glad to say his lordship will be with us some time after the 10th of February.

I consider it to be a fit occasion, however, to request my Muslim brethren of Kathiawar not to let this opportunity slip from their hands of entertaining his lordship as their guest by arranging to invite him to their respective towns and cities if they have not already done so. But at the same time I would let my brethren know that the object of his lordship's tour is for a sacred purpose to get co-operation in the erection of a mosque in London. In this connection I would also request my brethren to possess and read Khaja Kamaluddin Saheb's appeal with the heading "Lord Headley in India" that can be had from Aziz Manzil, Brandreth Road, Lahore.

In connection with his lordship's visit to Kathiawar a few points are necessary to be borne in mind.

First—less money to be spent on processions, etc., and much to be saved for handing over to his lordship a handsome purse in the help of the cause in his hands of which mention is made in the "Appeal."

Second—that collection of funds for the purpose should immediately be begun and not to be held over till his arrival.

Third—publicity to be given to these facts all over Kathiawar by those brethren who read these lines.—Yours, etc.,

A. H. BAAKZA,
President,
Anjuman-e-Islam, Bhavnagar.

Lahore, Feb. 8.—Mr. Justice Addison to-day heard the appeal of Shamlal, editor, "Guru Ghantal" who had been convicted under Section 153-A, I. P. C., and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 by the City Magistrate, and whose sentence had been reduced by the Sessions Judge to six months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250. The judge maintained the conviction, but reduced the sentence to the term undergone.—A. P.

A VEGETABLE REMEDY IS BEST FOR CONSTIPATION

Purgative salts are condemned by many medical men who have nothing but praise for the vegetable laxative which is provided in its most perfect form in

LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS

These little pills are tasteless and easily swallowed. They cleanse stomach and bowels perfectly, yet they never gripe or cause pain. Your nearest chemist sells them in sealed bottles at such a moderate price that you can easily afford them, and when once you have given them a trial you will never willingly accept any other remedy for Constipation.

3.

BEEJBUND

If one Pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency.

ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2
(V. P. Charges Extra.)

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TESTIMONIAL

Hon. Col. D. Daweapelly, Bart. B.A., M.D., L.L.D., Ph. D. B.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

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Mark whether you experience too frequent or too few calls to urinate, odourously offensive urine, blood-streaked, cloudy, too dark or too pale in colour, scalding and pain when passing, sandy, gritty or stringy sediings. Be also warned by backache, rheumatic twinges, sciatica, lumbago, headaches and a fretful, nervous, tired condition.

These are Nature's signals of distress, and may mean that you need a kidney medicine. Don't run needless risks. Use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills promptly. They will strengthen and stimulate the weakened kidneys, and make life worth living again. Be sure you get the genuine Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, the medicine that will make you well and keep you well.

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BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY.

(Continued from page 6).

making the conditions of employment more conducive to efficient work.

INCREASED OUTPUT OF YARN AND CLOTH.

Before blaming the Bombay mill-operative for his comparative inefficiency the mill-owners would do well to ascertain how much more work is likely to be turned out by a Japanese or a British worker under the same conditions. Apart from the climatic conditions and the poorer physique of the Bombay worker, it is a worth-considering question whether all other conditions essential for that level of efficiency are fulfilled in the Bombay mills. Is the machinery used here equally up-to-date? Are the raw material and other materials with which the Bombay mill-operative has to deal, of the same quality? Are the managers and other officers whose duty it is to direct the workmen properly as trained and as competent as those in Lancashire and Japan?

As pointed out by an expert in the "Chronicle" some time ago, it is a fact that the whole-frame system is bound to prove infeasible on coarse counts. Cotton mixing forms one of the most important parts of spinning, and for it the management and not the workmen are responsible. Firstly, only a few spinning masters in the Bombay mills are expert in cotton mixing, and, secondly, even they are helpless when they are asked by the Agents to use the cotton, selected and purchased by them, for yarn of a particular count, if the cotton supplied is not of the required staple. Before forcing the whole-frame system on their spinners the Bombay mill-owners would be well-advised to enquire whether the spinners in Lancashire and Japan could show the same efficiency if they were asked to turn out yarn of the same quality as is turned out here with the same kind of raw material.

SECURE WORKERS' CONFIDENCE.

The question about the working of three looms by one weaver is also not a question of proving by arithmetic that by adopting the three-loom system both the owners and the weavers will reap pecuniary gains. It is possible for a weaver to mind three looms only under certain conditions. The cloth to be woven must be plain, the looms must be narrow and the yarn must be of a suitable quality. The present arrangement of looms in the Bombay mills is not suitable for the working of three looms by one weaver. The better the yarn the less the number of breakages in the warp. Also much will depend on what sort of weft pirn is used. If the quantity of yarn on the weft pirn is larger and consequently the yarn is longer, there are less shuttlings and less stoppages, which will help the weaver in looking after more than two looms. Owing to the inevitable absence of the weaver from his looms now and then, caused by the necessity of his going out to bring in the weft, going out to the cut-looker, going out to take his meals, going out to answer Nature's calls, etc., his neighbour will have to mind six looms (3 his own and 3 his absent neighbour's) at a time, which he will most likely find very difficult to do single-handed. It is, therefore, the opinion of some experienced and successful managers and weaving masters that it would be easier for a weaver with a boy under him to look after four looms than it is for a weaver alone to mind three looms, provided all other conditions, viz., those about the sort of cloth, the width of looms, the quality of yarn, etc., are fulfilled. It is estimated that this arrangement will enable the management to save Rs. 15 per month per each four looms in the wages. Supposing that a weaver looking after two looms earns Rs. 44 (say Rs. 22 per each loom) per mensem, two such weavers will have to be paid Rs. 88 for minding four looms in the ordinary course. But a weaver can, with the assistance of a boy, look after four looms and may be satisfied with Rs. 55 (Rs. 11 more than what he earns now) and the boy may be paid Rs. 18 or Rs. 20. Thus a saving of Rs. 15 or Rs. 13 may be effected. It must, however, be remembered that this system can be introduced only when the workmen are taken into confidence and the other conditions are fulfilled.

(To be continued.)

OPEN LETTER TO SIR JOHN SIMON.

(Continued from page 6.)

(3) Or the aims, ideals and traditions of the people?

(4) Or their disabilities and demands?

(5) Or their old and indigenous administration and their present exploitation?

(6) Sir John Simon, will you send lawyers for an inquiry into hospital management?

(7) Or surgeons to look into judicial defects?

(8) Or quill drivers for exploration and archaeological work?

How is your Commission better fitted to enquire into Indian administration, than all the "misfits" mentioned above?

WHAT IS YOUR EQUIPMENT?

Now tell us, Sir John Simon, have your colleagues been conversant with

(1) The Minority Report of the Muddiman Committee?

(2) Or the Skeen Committee's report?

(3) Or the Mercantile Marine Committee's Report?

(4) Or the Inchcape Committee's Report?

(5) Or the Minutes of Dissent of Sir Dadiba Dalal and Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas re: Babington Smith Committee and the Currency Commission?

(6) Say, how you are equipped with the requisite knowledge to proceed with your work? Is that the way Great Britain sends out her exploration parties without charts, without data and without the requisite instruments?

IS NOT BUREAUCRACY BEFOOLING ALL?

Just think for a moment, Sir John Simon.

(1) Is not the bureaucracy befooling Britishers in England itself?

(2) Did Lord Birkenhead or Lord Winterton tell you the truth about India's demand, India's attitude, and India's unanimous opposition to your Commission?

(3) Does not the bureaucracy in India continue the game by rallying title-holders and title-hunters, and presenting them to you as India's chosen leaders?

(4) Does not the bureaucracy prepare one-sided meetings and reports and interviews simply to keep up the show?

(5) Isn't this fooling most baneful to all in the end?

Sir John Simon, reflect on all these facts; and you will realize, how your Commission is ill-conceived, ill-manned, ill-equipped and incompetent; and how no nation has the right to shape the future of another against its wish. So be a man first and then an Englishman and tell your people, that you and your colleagues cannot conscientiously pose or impose as the Judges or Arbiters of India's destiny. That is your plain duty as a man, and as a Christian. Will you do it, Sir John Simon?—Yours, etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

FRESH FROM ENGLAND always
Not made in England to-day and somewhere else to-morrow, Passing Show are always made in London, England-always to the same high standard of Quality and Purity
PASSING SHOW
CIGARETTES
GOLDEN IN COLOUR - GOLDEN IN QUALITY
AWARDED THE CERTIFICATE OF THE INSTITUTE OF HYGIENE FOR QUALITY AND PURITY
PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES
They never vary!
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PROFITEERS IN MATCH INDUSTRY.

TARIFF BOARD PRESIDENT'S WARNING.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.

In the course of the examination of the representatives of the Esavi India Match Manufacturing Company yesterday, the President of the Tariff Board Sir Padamji Ginwala warned the manufacturers and importers that they were still taking evidence and therefore it was not likely that they could have reached the stage at which they were able to formulate any definite proposals. This is the outcome of information received by the Board that some of the manufacturers and importers are carrying large stocks of matches which they would ordinarily place on the market in the belief that if the proposals of the Board include either import duty or levy of excise duty they will be able to make very large profits.—A. P.

NIZAM'S DONATION FOR MOSQUE IN LONDON.

HYDERABAD, Feb. 8.

At the request of Lord Headley the Muslim Peer, who is staying as the guest of H. E. H. the Nizam, the latter has donated five lakhs of rupees for the construction of a mosque in London.

It is suggested that the London Mosque under contemplation will be named the Nizam's Mosque.

It is hoped that other princely donations will be made from Hyderabad and, in all, contributions from Hyderabad will total fifteen lakhs of rupees.—A. P.

MUNSHI ISHWAR SARAN'S TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT PATEL.

In the course of a statement to the Press regarding the ruling of the President on the New Reserve Bank Bill, Munshi Ishwar Saran, M.L.A., pays a high tribute to the conscientiousness with which Mr. Patel acquitted himself of the responsibility of his position. Mr. Patel, although he had carefully looked into the matter, sought various authorities and come to his own conclusion, yet gave an opportunity to all who had anything to say on the subject. After giving full and patient hearing to both sides, if he felt that there was no reason for him to modify the conclusion he had arrived at what was he to do? He had to pronounce the decision which was his own independent thought. Munshi Ishwar Saran deplores the attitude which Anglo-Indian papers have assumed in indulging in criticism of the President's action.

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is growing into a
healthy boyhood.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

BOMBAY FRIDAY FEBRUARY 10 1928

It rests on the people
of India to make
the
JUPITER
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HARTAL FIRST AND ACTION NEXT.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

With great deliberation and not without the exercise of great self-restraint have I hitherto refrained practically from writing anything about the boycott of the Statutory Commission. I recognised the force of the appeal made to me by the "Leader" of Allahabad not to meddle with or influence the boycott movement but to let the various parties manage it themselves. I recognised that my interference was bound to bring in the masses more prominently into the movement and might possibly embarrass the promoters. Now that the great demonstration is over I feel free to say a word. I tender my congratulations to the organisers for the very great success they achieved on the 'hartal' day. It did my soul good to see Liberals, Independents and Congressmen ranged together on the same platform. I could not but admire the courage of the students of Government Colleges in absenting themselves from their Colleges for the sake of the national cause. All the world over students are playing a most important and effective part in shaping and strengthening national movements. It would be monstrous if the students of India did less.

MAHATMAJI SPEAKS OUT.

ORGANISE BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH

FOLLOW UP THE SUCCESS.

WANTED ACTION.

My object now is to draw attention to the fact that the very success of the 'hartal' will be turned against us if it is not followed up by sufficient and persistent action. We must belie the prophecy of Lord Sinha that the 'hartal' was but a passing cloud. Let us bear in mind that notwithstanding our opposition, the Commission backed as it is by British bayonets will go its own way. Where it cannot get 'bona fide' recognition, it will be manufactured for it. Did not so-called deputation on behalf of 'untouchables' welcome the Commission as its true deliverers? Claiming to know the 'untouchables' more than the members of the deputation, I make bold to assert that they no more represented the 'untouchables' than would a party of Japs for instance.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

If then we are to ensure a complete boycott, not only will there have to be a joint organisation by all the parties for carrying it out and possibly picketting, wherever the Commission goes, but there must be some further demonstration of the nation's strength. Even though mine may be a voice in the wilderness and even of the risk of repeating a thousandth time the same old story, I suggest that there is nothing before the nation other than boycott of foreign cloth which can be brought about effectively and quickly. But like all great undertakings, it requires planning and organising. It requires sustained and vigilant effort by a party of earnest, able and honest men and women exclusively devoted to the task. It is not an easy task. If it was, it would not produce the great results that are promised for it. It must evoke the best in the nation, before it is accomplished. But let us also frankly recognise that if we cannot organise this one thing, we shall organise nothing else.

Let me make my own position clear. I have no desire even now to interfere with the present evolution of the national movement except through occasional writings. This is written therefore by way of a humble appeal to the different parties who are jointly acting in order to vindicate national honour.

THE SONGS OF LIBERTY

LA MARSEILLAISE

FRENCH NATIONAL ANTHEM

Come on! Children of the Fatherland!
The day of glory has dawned.
Behold! The bloody standard of tyranny
is raised against us,
Hark! in fields, yonder ferocious soldiers
bellow!
They are at your arm's breadth
To butcher your children and wives!
To arms Citizens! Citizens to arms;
March on! On let us march in battle
array,
That the Earth may be drenched with
enemy's blood.

II.

What want these hordes of slaves,
These traitors, these royal conspirators?
For whom these ignoble shakles,
These chains are long prepared?
For us, children of France! Ah!
What an outrage!
What a shame, the thought gives rise to.
It's us that they dare think
To condemn to that old rusty slavery!
To arms Citizens! Citizens to arms, etc.

III.

What! These foreign cohorts should make
laws in our home;
What a shame! These mercenary phalanx
Should fell our proud warriors
Great God! Should our heads yield
To the yoke of those slaves?
Should those vile despots become
The arbiters of our destiny?
To arms Citizens! Citizens to arms, etc.

IV.

Tremble you tyrants and traitors
You disgrace of every face,
Your murderous projects will at length
Receive their due price.
Every one is a soldier to fight you!
When they—our young heroes—fall
The country will produce them a fresh
All ready to fight you out.
To arms Citizens; Citizens to arms, etc.

V.

We'll take up the field
When our elders will no more be there.
We'll follow their foot prints
And their virtue's trace
Anxious to share their fate
Rather than to survive them
We'll have the sublime pride
Of avenging or following those Great.
To arms Citizens! Citizens to arms, etc.

VI.

Sacred 'Amour' of Fatherland!
Guide and strengthen our avenging arm!
Liberty! Oh Liberty dear!
Stand, fight by the defenders!
Under our banner may Victory
Come to thy sturdy heroes!
May thy dying enemies
See thy triumph and our glory!
To arms Citizens! Citizens to arms, etc.

(Translated by R. C.)

BANDE-MATARAM

INDIAN NATIONAL ANTHEM

Mother I bow to thee!
Rich with thy hurrying streams,
Bright with thy orchard gleams,
Cool with thy winds of delight,
Dark fields waving, Mother of Might,
Mother free
Glory of moonlight dreams,
Over thy branches and lordly streams,
Clad in thy blossoming trees,
Mother, giver of ease
Laughing low and sweet!
Mother, I kiss thy feet,
Speaker sweet and low!
Mother, to thee I bow,
Who hath said thou art weak in thy lands
When the words flash out in seventy
million hands
And seventy million voices roar
Thy dreadful name from shore to shore?
With many strengths who art mighty
and stored
To thee I call, Mother and Lord!

• • • • •

Thou who savest, arise and save!
To her I cry who ever her foemen draw
Back from plain and sea
And shook herself free,
Thou art wisdom, thou art law,
Thou our heart, our soul, our breath,
Thou the love divine, the awe
In our hearts that conquer death.

Thine the strength that nerves the arm,
Thine the beauty, thine the charm,
Every image made divine
In our temples is but thine,
Thou art Durga, Lady and Queen,
With her hands that strike and her
sword of sheen
Thou art Laksmi lotus-throned,
And the Muse a hundred-toned
Pure and perfect without peer,
Mother, lend thine ear.

• • • • •

Rich with thy burning streams
Bright with thy orchard gleams
Dark of hue O candid-hair,
In thy soul, with jewelled hair
And thy glorious smile divine,
Loveliest of all earthly lands,
Showering wealth from well-stored
hands!
Mother, Mother mine!
Mother sweet, I bow to thee
Mother great and free!

(Translated by Sri Aurobindo Ghose)

—"Forward."

MESSAGE FROM BEYOND.

HARTAL IN THE SPIRIT WORLD

Mr. D. V. Rishi writes:—

The denizens of the next world seem anxious about the welfare of India, and hold deliberations on important occasions. A meeting was held in the spirit world on the Hartal Day, and an account thereof has been given by Subhadrabai, my departed wife through automatic writing, in a seance held under the auspices of the Indian Spiritualist Society. The message may seem unreliable to many, but it is hoped that the students of this knowledge will get some glimpses for consideration.

She said: "The meeting was attended by many Indian leaders and some Europeans also could be seen in it. The object of the meeting was to deliberate upon the future of India. The reason why the question arose, was the arrival of the Simon Commission. Because, in the meeting, the leaders understood the reasons of the policy for which the Indians were not appointed in the Commission. So far the policy of the Government was to benefit themselves through the upliftment of India in certain ways. It was like robbing a rich man by asking him to live fashionably. But now they have robbed India a great deal. So they wish to determine its status in a different way. But they have missed the mark. India has thwarted their plans of benefitting themselves by this game in the confusion caused by Hindu-Muslim riots. There was a heated discussion in the meeting whether the people should or should not co-operate with the Commission, and after speeches of the above import, it was unanimously resolved to completely boycott it. They have sent a message to India to acquire the power of appointing such Commissions which has been appointed by the bureaucracy. It is highly astonishing that the people are indifferent to this right. So, zealously begin the efforts to win Swaraj. Do not bear this insult."

To the question as to how she could say so much on this matter, she replied: "Mr. Tilak told me the account when I met him, and asked me to convey it. How can I know politics? I was talking with him on this point for a long time. He fully explained it to me."

AHMEDABAD CENTRAL BOARD OF CRICKET

CONSTITUTION APPROVED

The following Constitution of Ahmedabad Central Board of Cricket has been approved in the public meeting held on January 29:—

A Central Board of Cricket for Ahmedabad should be formed.

The Board will consist of eleven members, and five will form a quorum.

The following eleven members will form the provisional Board for one year, that is upto 31st December 1928:—

(1) Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal (President), (2) Mr. J. H. Diwan (Treasurer). (3) Mr. C. M. Diwanji, (4) Mr. R. R. Tewari (Hon. Secretaries). (5) Mr. C. W. E. U'ren, (6) Dr. A. A. Pathan, (7) Mr Pascoe, (8) Mr. Vadilal Bhalmadi, (9) Mr. S. N. Kothavala, (10) Prof. V. B. Divetia, (11) Dr. H. M. Desai.

Any member who is absent from three consecutive ordinary meetings of the Board, shall cease to be a member.

An ordinary meeting will be held and not more than once a month and all other meetings will be extraordinary.

Notice of an ordinary meeting will be given three clear days before the day of such a meeting.

The Board will encourage Cricket in all possible ways in Ahmedabad.

The Board will fix local and outside matches in consultation with the existing Cup and Shield Tournament Associations.

The Board will invite some Team or Teams from outside at least once a year and will make arrangements to send out a representative Team from Ahmedabad.

Any Cricket Club or Team may be affiliated to the Central Board that has played in the last season, i.e., in 1927 season, and also any other team which is considered fit for affiliation by the Board.

Affiliation fee for each Club will be Rs. 20 per annum.

The Board has the power to fill in the vacant seat. The Board is further empowered to prepare its detailed constitution on the lines suggested in the above clauses.

ALL-INDIA OLYMPIC HOCKEY TEAM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On behalf of the Indian Hockey Federation I desire to give publicity to the decision to send a Hockey Team to represent Indians in the Olympic Hockey at Amsterdam which takes place from 17th to 26th May 1928.

The Team will sail from Bombay on 10th March. In England, it is hoped that it will participate in the Folkestone Festival.

The Dutch Hockey Association has arranged a three weeks tour in Holland prior to the Olympic Hockey.

The Team will sail for India from London on 1st June.

As you already know it has been decided to hold an Inter-Provincial Hockey Tournament in Calcutta from 13th to 18th February. India has responded enthusiastically and 5 Provincial entries have been received, namely Bengal, Rajputana, Punjab (including Delhi), United Provinces, and Central Provinces. A record for any provincial tournament hitherto held in India.

The objects of the Inter-Provincial Tournament are three-fold:—

(i) To promote and encourage Hockey in India.

(ii) To enable the Selection Committee to select players for the Olympic Hockey Team.

(iii) To raise funds for the expenses of the tour.

As regards expenses, I may say it is calculated that a minimum of Rs. 40,000 will be required, more likely Rs. 45,000. For unavoidable reasons, the decision to send a team was only arrived at recently, hence there is not much time available in which to raise funds for the expenses connected wtih the tour.

enough has been said to give a brief idea of the scope of the tour. The occasion is unique for several reasons:

(a) Hockey has been reintroduced into the Olympic Games mainly at the insistigation of Holland and India. It has not been included since 1920.

(b) It is the first occasion on which the Indian Empire has sent a representative hockey team abroad.

(c) The next Olympic Games will be held in 1932 at Los Angeles where it will be almost impracticable to send a team and therefore no opportunity will occur again for the Indian Empire to be represented till 1936.

(d) Hockey may now be looked upon as India's National Game, the standard of play being very high. It is therefore natural that there should be a very strong desire that India should take a prominent part in the Olympic games in competing for Hockey honours.

For the above reasons, on behalf of the Indian Hockey Federation, I ask you, through the medium of your paper, to assist in the appeal for funds, which is now being made by Provincial Hockey Associations, by asking everybody interested in Hockey to subscribe 'something', however small, and by doing so, help to make the visit of the All-India Olympic Hockey Team to Amsterdam a success. Subscriptions may be sent to any of the following:—

E. Studd, Esq., President, Bengal Hockey Association; Calcutta.

G Bennett, Esq., Hon. Secretary, Sind Hockey Association, Karachi.

W S Fraser, Esq., O B E., V D., President, Rajputana Hockey Association, Ajmer.

C E Newham, Esq., President, Punjab Hockey Association, Lahore.

G W Gwynne, Esq., C I E., O B E., I C S., President, Lucknow Sports Association, Lucknow.

Dr. A H Ansari, Hon. Secretary, Gwalior Sports Association, Gwalior.

Rev. G C Rogers, Hon. Secretary, Jubbulpore Hockey Association, Jubbulpore.

Mr. R E Grant Govan, President, Delhi Hockey Association, Delhi.

The Joint Hon. Secretary (Olympic Hockey), Indian Hockey Federation, 10, Alipore Road, Delhi.—Yours, etc.,

Major,
IAN BURN MURDOCH,
President,
Indian Hockey Federation.

A SOCIETY WEDDING.

MISS CHANDRAVATI RAJA RADHAMOHAN.

Miss Chandravati, daughter of Raja Bahadur Seth Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, was married to Raja Radhamohan, Zamindar of U. P. on Monday last.

FACTS OF LEAP YEAR-LOVE.

THE SUPPLIANT MAIDEN.

Why it should be called "leap" year nobody really knows for certain. Equally vague, too, is the origin of the time honoured custom whereby, in these years, a woman may, without any loss of self respect, propose marriage to a man.

The astounding thing is that the custom is actually said to have been legalized at certain times and in certain countries, with pains and penaltres prescribed for any man who might be so obdurate and obstinate as to rufuse such a proposal. For instance, the following law is said to have been enacted in Scotland in 1288:—

It is statut and ordaint that, during the rein of hir maist blissit. Megeste, for the yeare knowne as lepe yeare, ilk mayden ladye of bothe highe and lowe estait shall hae liberte to bespeke ye man she likes, albeit he refuses to taik hir to be his lawfull wyfe, he shall be mulcted in ye sume ane pundis or less, as his estait may be; except and awis gif he can make it appeare that he is betrothit ane ither woman he then shall be free."

THE WOMAN'S PRIVILEGE.

A few years later a similar law was passed in France and received the approval of the King. It is also said that before Columbus sailed on his famous voyage a similar privilege was granted to the maidens of Genoa and Florence. There is no record of any fines imposed under the Scots law nor any trace of statistics of the number of spinsters who took advantage of it or of the French enactment.

According to a queer little book entitled "Love, Courtship, and Matrimony," published in London in 1606, the privilege thus accorded to the fair sex was part of the "unwritten law" of those days: "Albeit it nowe become a part of the common lawe in regard to social relations of life, that as often as every leap yeare doth return, the ladyes have the sole privilege during the time it continueth of making love, either by wordes or lookes, as to them it seemeth proper; and moreover no man will be entitled to benefit of clergy who doth in any wise treat her proposal with slight or contumely."

A CONSOLATION PRIZE.

Up to about a century ago it was another unwritten leap-year law that if a man should decline a proposal he must soften the disappointment by the presentation of a silk dress to the unsuccessful suitor.

What about leap-year birthdays? Oddly enough, some eighteen years ago this question gave rise to quite a serious legal quibble. Blackstone was consulted, and various other authorities, but without any very satisfactory results. And then among the statutes of Henry III. there was discovered an enactment, dated at Westminster in the year 1236, which made it clear that, legally, February 28 and 29 are one and the same day. So that the legal birthday of anybody born on the 29th of February occurs on three years out of every four on February 28.

AND A "BAKED BEANERY"?

The craze for comprehensive commercial terms is not only assuming some comic aspects, but is giving our lexicographers no end of worry. This is clear from the announcement that to the new English Dictionary; not yet completed, will have to be added immediately a series of supplements to include words that have come into use since Murray's great lexicon began to be published in parts. But what interests us at the moment is Glasgow's contribution to this embarrassing linguistic inventiveness. Our time-honored shears-to-grind now invites inquiries and orders to wend their supplicatory way to his grindery we buy our milk and butter and eggs at the marble and mahogany counters of a creamery; and should we by any chance desire a fivepenny fish supper, the chippery will be pleased to attend to our wants. The erstwhile family bread and biscuit baker now trades as this, that, or the other bakery, the fishmonger as some high-falutin fishery, and the gentleman who sells prams from one window, six-cylinder cars from a second, and repairs both in a third, will condescend to have his establishment known as nothing less than his automobilery.

Presently we shall have the hamery and the eggery, the beddery and boardery, the black-puddingery, and the pigsfeetery—and in the end a Lexicographical Chronicle published new every morning.—Glasgow Herald.

"GETTING READY TO LIVE."

William James, early in his life, said that he did not have much personal interest in immortality. However, when asked about it in later years, when his life was growing richer and more serviceable, he answered: "I find my interest in personal immortality growing stronger." When asked why, his answer was, "Because I am just getting ready to live." Apparently, the greater one's idealism, one's devotion to truth, to goodness and to beauty, the stronger is one's zest in existence and the greater the probability of one's desire to continue in existence.—Michigan Christian Advocate.

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